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TELEGRAMS.

Warlike Preparations of the Antagonistic Powers of Europe.

"France Will Abandon None of Her Legitimate Pretensions."

Naval Activity at Toulon, and Troops from Algeria Recalled.

Feeling in Berlin, Madrid, London, Vienna and Florence.

Another Formidable Labor Strike in France.

An Italian Town Attacked by Egyptian Troops and the Flag Insulted.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

Grammont's Declaration—France will Abandon None of Her Pretensions—Preparations for War—Great Excitement on the Bourse.

PARIS, July 9.—At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps in this city last evening, the Duke of GRAMMONT, who was present, said that, while remaining within the limits of moderation, France would abandon none of her legitimate pretensions. He hoped that the collective efforts of the Great Powers of Europe would preserve the peace, but France was decided not to depart from the line of conduct traced at first. Circulars have been issued recalling to their commands all officers and soldiers who are absent on furlough. Large quantities of powder and war stores of all kinds are being conveyed to the strongholds on the eastern frontier. The Government authorities of France have in their possession plans of all the fortresses roads, canals, and other public works in Prussia. The Government has taken measures to put the Garde Nationale and the Garde Mobile on a war footing. Agents of the French Government are now in Hungary purchasing horses and hay for the cavalry service.

PARIS, July 9—1½ P. M.—The excitement on the street is increasing. At this hour the Bourse is very much excited. Rentes are declining, the last sales being made at 69 francs 50 centimes, or 75 centimes below the opening, and 67 centimes lower than any figures made during the crisis. There is great activity at Toulon and the other French ports on the Mediterranean. A large number of transports are being fitted up, enough to bring home the entire French army now in Algeria.

PARIS, July 9—3 P. M.—The Bourse is still excited, but closes a shade firmer. Rentes, 69 francs 82 centimes.

Prussia's Response to France—It is Unsatisfactory—Prim Alone Responsible—Troops Ordered to Chalons.

PARIS, July 9—6 P. M.—There seems to be no doubt that the Government is in receipt of the long-expected answer from the Prussian Government on the subject of the Spanish throne difficulty. It is intimated in well-informed circles that in that answer Prussia makes the following points:

First—Disclaiming all participation in the candidature of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN.

Second—That the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN is not even a relation of the royal family of Prussia; and,

Third—That Gen. PRIM negotiated with the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN, and he must be responsible, not Prussia.

It is almost certain that this answer is not satisfactory to France, and that the Duke of GRAMMONT has forwarded another dispatch to Berlin.

PARIS, July 9—8 P. M.—Two divisions of the Army of Paris have been ordered to go to Chalons.

Interview of the French Minister at Berlin with the King of Prussia—The Demands of Napoleon—The Treaty of Prague Must be Carried Out.

PARIS, July 9, 10 P. M.—The Duke of GRAMMONT, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced today that he had at last heard from Prussia. The Count BENEDETTO, the French Minister at Berlin, informed the home Government that he had an interview with King WILLIAM at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The result of the interview, the Duke says, shall be made known to the Chambers on Monday. The *Moniteur* (Ministerial journal) in its issue this evening says:

> "On the part of Prussia the abandonment of the Hohenzollern project is not enough now. France must prevent the recommencement of similar projects, and on the part of Prussia demand an entire fulfillment of the treaty of Prague, namely, the liberty of South Germany; the evacuation of the Fortress of Mayence; the renunciation of military influence beyond the Main, and the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question with Denmark."

Gen. PALLKAO, the Commander-in-chief of the Fourth Army Corps, arrived today, to witness the marriage ceremony of his son. He was instantly ordered to return to his post at Lyons, and not to leave it.

The Fleet in the Mediterranean—Reported Movement for the Rhine—Enthusiasm in Denmark.

PARIS, July 9—11 P. M.—The officers of the French Mediterranean Squadron have received orders to be in the Bay of Palermo on Sunday, July 10, to receive instructions. The *Journal* this evening says if the silence of Prussia is prolonged until Monday, there will be a movement of French troops to the Rhine on Tuesday. The *Patrie* says the declaration of the Duke of GRAMMONT in the Corps Legislatif produced a most profound sensation in Denmark. The troops in camp at Holte and the garrison at VIBORG had a grand illumination in honor of the event.

PARIS, July 10—1 A. M.—At this hour there are no new developments in the matter of the candidature for the Spanish crown.

Naval Preparations at Toulon—Great Activity—Assignment of Officers.

TOULON, July 9.—The following named war ships, now lying in this harbor, are receiving their armaments, and being put in condition for immediate action in case of war: The *Semaphore*, the *Intrepide*, the *Charlemagne*, the *Magellan*, the *Panama* and the *Mayenne*. Count LOUIS EDOUARD BONET-WILLAUMEZ, Vice-Admiral, will be Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Navy, with Baron CLEMENT DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURY as his Chief of Staff. The sailors who are absent from their posts on furlough have not yet been recalled, but have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty.

The Situation as Viewed in England—Facts, Rumors and Opinions as Gathered from Various Sources.

LONDON, July 9.—The questions at issue between France and Prussia relative to the Spanish crown, create some uneasiness in the English markets. Both here and at Liverpool breadstuffs and cotton are uncertain in tone, and the prices made are irregular. This is altogether due to the possibility of a continental war. The same influences are operating at Manchester in the market for cotton goods and yarns....The general excitement does not seem to have abated. The threatened rupture still forms a topic for newspaper comment and for ordinary conversation among the people throughout Europe. While the better opinion seems to be that war will be at last avoided, the dispatches received from some quarters of the movements of troops, the strengthening of garrisons and the departure of fleets are well calculated to excite the gravest apprehensions....The following facts, rumors and editorial opinions are gathered from many sources by telegraph today: The Austrian Government is preparing to form a permanent camp near the Prussian frontier. She has had this plan in contemplation for a long time. The *North-German* (Berlin) *Gazette*, in its leading article today, says the French Press is imprudent, wild, on the action taken by Prussia in the Spanish question. The selection of the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN depends solely on the Spanish Cortes, and not on the wishes of foreign Powers ....Paris is considerably excited today by the rumors that Prussia is actively arming at all the Baltic posts. The corps d'armée now operating against the rebels in Algeria, under Gen. WIMPFEN, has been recalled. The *Gazette de France* (Paris) says the Duke DE GRAMMONT'S declaration in the Corps Legislatif recently is equivalent to the French ultimatum. The present situation is the result of BISMARCK'S intrigues. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) says the policy of the French Government on the Spanish question threatens to make all Spaniards unite on the Prince of HOHENZOLLERN. Prime Minister OLLIVIER yesterday assured the French Senate that the offer of a crown to a Prussian was the act of Gen. PRIM, and was not binding on the Spanish Government. The Bourse at Paris opened excited again this morning. Rentes are 70 francs 25 centimes, or 25 centimes lower than the closing figures of last night. The French Minister of War has issued an order to all the Generals commanding, requiring them to report to the War Office immediately the condition of the troops, arsenals, ammunition, &c., in their respective departments.

The Situation Not Deemed Critical in Berlin—What is Thought in Madrid—Feeling in Austria and Italy.

BERLIN, July 9.—The report which has been widely circulated for the past day or two, that Baron WERTHER, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, had been recalled, is not true. In official circles here the situation is thought to be free from danger. Count VON BISMARCK has neither assisted nor advised Spain in the Hohenzollern matter, and NAPOLEON'S attempt to hold him to any responsibility is, therefore, regarded as a mere pretext.

MADRID, July 9.—The *Epoca* of today says: "The dignity of Spain is yet safe; the Cabinet alone is compromised. There is time yet for the Ministers to listen to the voice of Europe and stop on their perilous course."

VIENNA, July 9.—The *Presse*, semi-official organ, today has an editorial imploring Spain to reflect before precipitating war.

FLORENCE, July 9.—The Press of Italy, official and national, back France in the question at issue with Prussia.

EUROPE.

Another Trade Strike in France—60,000 Operatives Engaged—An Italian Town Attacked by Egyptian Troops.

PARIS, July 9.—A general strike among the operatives at Millhouse, a city near Strasbourg, occurred today. This city is one of the most important manufacturing centers in France. According to some accounts the strikers number 60,000. The Government has sent a body of troops there to prevent disorder. In the Corps Legislatif this evening the proposition to loan for ten years a quarter of a million francs in aid of the Simplon Railroad Tunnel project was discussed at length.

CAIRO, July 9.—A body of Egyption troops recently disembarked at the Bay of Asbab, which is recognized as Italian territory, attacked the settlement, and after a short fight, took possession and tore down the Italian flag. An Egyptian vessel sailed from Suez today for Massowah on a secret mission.

LISBON, July 9.—Señor ALINEIDATS will probably be appointed Minister to Washington.

The Recent Labor Strikes in France—Result of the Trial—Sentences Imposed.

PARIS, July 9.—The trial of the members of the International Society of Workmen was brought to an end today. Seven who were convicted of belonging to a secret society were condemned to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 100 francs. Twenty-seven were convicted of belonging to an illicit association, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty francs. The other four were acquitted.

Raid on Gambling Houses at Newmarket, England—A Review by the Queen—The Wimbleton Rifle Meeting—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 9.—Late last evening the Police made a raid on the betting houses at Newmarket, and arrested several of the inmates.....Queen VICTORIA reviewed the troops at Aldershot today....EDWARD JAMES REED, who recently resigned his position in the navy as Navy Constructor, has become a partner in the Whitworth Artillery Manufactory....PARK, one of the Boulton masqueraders, has been admitted to bail....The British riflemen are now encamped at Wimbleton; target-shooting forms part of their exercise....A. W. FANBLANQUE, at the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, has retired from the service, owing to ill health.

CUBA.

Gen. Arango's Movements—The Abolition of Slavery.

HAVANA, July 9.—Gen. RAMON ARANGO, who arrived in this city on the 6th inst., in company with Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS, expects to return in a few days to Puerto Principe....The principal slave-owners of the western section of Cuba will meet at the Governor-General's Palace, on Monday, and discuss the most feasible plan for an early and gradual abolition of slavery throughout the island, granting even more than the law lately passed in the Cortes.

The Manchester Fire—Partial List of Insurances.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 9.—It is difficult as yet to ascertain the exact amount of insurance on the property burned in this city yesterday morning. PIPER & SHEPHERD, dry goods dealers, lost $10,000; insured $3,250 in the Independent, Boston, and $5,000 in the Home, New-York; FEARING & Co., dry-goods dealers, were insured $3,000 in the Ætna and $3,000 in the Phœnix; HARRINGTON & JONES were insured only $12,000 in the Masonic Temple, $6,000 in the Etna, $2,000 in the Yonkers, and $4,000 in the Fire and Marine at Springfield. JOHNSTON & HARRINGTON'S loss on block on Manchester-street was about $12,000. E. O. ABBOTT, confectioner, was insured $500 on stock in the Home of New-Haven; H. & J. CONNELLY, $2,000 on tenements in Home, New-Haven; Mrs. S. S. PATTEE, $10,000 in the Cleveland, and $1,000 in the Farmers' at New-York; J. Q. A. SARGENT, $600 on stock in the Cleveland; ABBOTT & KELLEY, $500 on stock and $1,000 on buildings in the Home, New-Haven; the Misses FAIRFIELD & SHATTUCK, $2,500 in the Home, New-Haven; HAMILTON MELENDY, $500 on house in the Home, New-Haven; S. S. JAMES & Co., $1,000, in the City, at Hartford; WM. B. JOHNSON was insured $2,000 on building, in the Merchants', of Chicago, and $2,000 on stock in the Independent, at Boston; J. H. HOWARD, dry-goods dealer, $3,000; JACKSON & Co., $2,000 in the Ætna, $2,000 in the Phœnix, of Hartford, and $2,000 with a Company at Providence; DRAKE & CARPENTER, lost $14,000, insured $1,400 in the Franklin, at Philadelphia, $2,000 in the Maryland, at Baltimore; JOHN PRINCE, $2,500 in the Independent, at Boston; MOORE & KNOWLTON, $1,200 on fixtures.

THE INDIANS.

Great Council in Wyoming—Red Cloud for Peace—The Big Horn Expedition—Grave Doubts as to the Safety of the Party.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a telegram from Col. CHAMBERS, commanding Fort Fetterman, reporting that RED CLOUD and the Ogallala Sioux had gone up to the Powder River country to hold a general council with the other Sioux. The Powder River is within the hunting country reserved for the Sioux, and it is understood that RED CLOUD will exert his influence for peace. Col. CHAMBERS further reports that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, not members of RED CLOUD'S band, are committing some depredations.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, July 9.—The Laramie *Sentinel* publishes the following in regard to the Big Horn Expedition:

> "Judge JONES informed us that but little was known of the party since they left Camp Brown and struck out into the wilderness, further than that they were beyond the reach of hearing of friends, among intensely hostile Indians, and the Judge expressed the belief that not one of them would ever get out alive. Judge JONES would not express such an opinion if there were not the best grounds for apprehensions of the worst."

THE WESTERN ARMY.

The Officers of Fort Fetterman Not Drunkards—Red Cloud Called to Account—"A Slander Nailed."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—The General of the Army submitted the following to the Secretary of War, with the remark "It is certainly mortifying to contemplate the fact that officers of established fame, such as now garrison Fort Fetterman, can be slandered by such men as the annexed correspondence refers to."

FORT FETTERMAN, W. T., June 25,
Received at OMAHA, June 25.

To Gen. George D. Rugglas, Omaha:

I noticed in the *Herald* of June 11 a reported speech of RED CLOUD, in which he says "all the officers at Fort Fetterman are whisky drinkers," &c. I wish this report to be denied. There is no dissipation here, and there has not been an officer intoxicated, or more than one-half dozen men since my arrival here, March 4, 1870. My impression is these words were put into his mouth by the white men who accompanied RED CLOUD, and had an interest in the evacuation of this post. I do not think there was one drink of whisky taken by any one of this command while RED CLOUD was here.

(Signed,) ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
Major Fourth Infantry.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, June 25.

[Official copy of telegram respectfully furnished for the information of the Lieutenant-General of the Army.]

Of the many absurd and false statements reported to have been made by RED CLOUD on his recent visit East, none is more utterly false than this alleged statement in regard to the officers at Fort Fetterman. The fact that RED CLOUD has never been to Fetterman, except on his recent visit, affords evidence that Major CHAMBERS is correct in his idea that this statement is suggested by bad white men. I have no doubt it originated with RED CLOUD'S companion and protégé, the renegade and murderer, JOHN RICHARD.

(Signed.) C. C. AUGUR,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Labor Meeting in San Francisco On the Coolie Question—Official Vote of Oregon—Powder-Mill Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The meeting of the labor associations, last night, was largely attended. The speakers protested against further Mongolian immigration; against the payment of subsidies to steam-ships in the China trade, and advocated the repeal of the treaty with China. The meeting resolved to call a convention in this city on the Chinese question....The official canvass of the Oregon election returns give a Democratic majority on the Congressional ticket of 343, and a majority of 631 for GROVER (Democrat) for Governor....One of the buildings of the California Powder Works was blown to pieces today by an explosion. One white man was killed and two Chinamen were seriously wounded.

An Ingenious Swindle—The Government Treasury at Philadelphia Defrauded.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—This afternoon the United States Treasury here was fleeced of money in the following adroit manner; Persons wishing coupons cashed, take them to the third floor in the rear of the Custom-house and receive gold checks, which they take to the lower floor and get cashed. Twice today parties got gold checks for small amounts, stepped outside of the building, altered the figures from small amounts to larger ones, walked up to the counter on the lower floor and received the gold and departed. The fraud was afterward discovered, and on the third attempt being made the individual was arrested. He is unknown here, and appears to be an Englishman. The loss may amount to $12,000 or $15,000.

The Virginia Legislature—Caucus of Conservative Members.

RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—The Conservative members of the Legislature in caucus this evening appointed a State Central Committee and chose RALEIGH T. DANIEL, of Richmond, as Chairman. Some opposition was made to Mr. DANIEL, on account of his supposed ultra Democratic views. Among the members of the Committee are Gen. R. KEMPER, Ex-Confederate General; Col. ABNER ORDWAY, Ex-Confederate Colonel; Hon. JOHN B. BALDWIN, of Augusta; and Hon. JAMES NELSON, of Richmond. The Legislature will adjourn on Monday to Oct. 1.

The Saratoga Races—Preparations for the Event.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 9.—There are one hundred and fifty horses here, in the training stables and in readiness for the races, which will commence next Thursday. There are also a few horses here already from Canada, under the order admitting them in bond, and others are expected. From six to ten horses will start in the steeple-chase. The President is expected to attend the meeting on Thursday.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, to-day, purchased from the State the Blue Ridge Tunnel, on that road, paying therefor $600,000 in bonds of the State.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 9.—Mrs. VASHTI ANGELL and her two sons were arrested, today, in North Providence, for the murder of WILLIAM P. ANGELL, the husband and father of the family, who disappeared some months since, and whose body was recently found in a pond. JAMES FAGAN, a hired laborer on ANGELL'S farm, was also arrested. They were all arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and were committed for examination.

ALBANY, July 9.—A dispatch from Ballston says that the prosecution in the case of WITBECK, the Greenbush anti-renter, charged with the murder of GRIGGS, the Deputy Sheriff, has rested its case, and the Court adjourned till Tuesday next.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—Gov. HOLDEN has declared Caswell County in a state of insurrection. His proclamation, published this morning, sets forth no reason for so doing, no outrages having been reported, that the public knows of, since the death of STEVENS, two months since.

BOSTON, July 9.—The funeral of the late Pay-master MARSTON TAYLOR, of the United States Navy, who died in New-York on the 6th inst., took place today at St. Paul's Church. He was buried at Mount Auburn.

SALT LAKE, July 9.—The Cottonwood Mines, near this City, shipped this week 120 tons of silver ore to Newark, N. J., and 80 tons to Sacramento.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Murphy Indorsed by the Commerce Committee—Gen. Merritt and Mr. Grinnell—Passage of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriations—The House and the Tax and Tariff Bill—An Army Bill Passed—Mrs. Lincoln's Pension—Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Committee on Commerce of the Senate at their meeting this morning resolved to report in favor of the nomination of Mr. MURPHY, as Collector, and Mr. GRINNELL as Naval Officer, and this was done at the Executive Session this afternoon, but no effort was made to procure action by the Senate, as a single objection carried the nominations over for today.

It was ordered, however, that there be an Executive Session on Monday at 2 o'clock, when these nominations will come up. The report of the Committee is said to have been unanimous. Gov. FENTON presented a letter at the meeting this morning, in which he stated that, owing to the non-arrival of certain documents which he expected this morning, he was not ready to present his case against Mr. MURPHY, but would pledge himself to be ready on Monday. If, however, the Committee thought it best not to delay a report until that time, in view of the lateness of the session, he would ask them to report the nominations without recommendation, and he would present his case to the Senate. This the Committee declined to do. It is believed an earnest effort will be made to save Gen. MERRITT, and let Mr. GRINNELL be provided for in some other way. No objections are urged against Gen. MERRITT, and it is believed that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury would be aggrieved in the least to see him retained. It is well known that the President only consented to his removal in order to gratify Mr. GRINNELL'S request.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill is a law, so far as Congress is concerned, both Houses having agreed upon the report of the Conference Committee today. The Senate receded from nearly all their important amendments which the House refused, such as the new State Department, the extension of the Capitol grounds, the salaries of the Judges, and the grades, pay and promotion of the female clerks.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The House did a large day's work today. The Ways and Means Committee spent the whole morning on the Tax and Tariff bill, and finally resolved to recommend non-concurrence in all the Senate's amendments. This report was made to the House, and came very near being successful. The first amendment of the Senate, which abolishes nearly all the special taxes, was non-concurred in, when Mr. SCHOFIELD of Pennsylvania, arose and said that this was simply a question of reduction of taxation, and he had much rather take the sense of the House on the subject than trust it to the manipulations of an obstinate Conference Committee. He, therefore, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to concur, and that being carried by nine majority, he moved to concur in the Senate's amendment abolishing the special taxes, which was agreed to by yeas 109, nays 73. An effort was then made to suspend the rules so that the income tax might be stricken out entirely, but this failed by a large vote. The House then agreed to the Senate's amendment fixing the rate of the tax at two and a half per cent., and also to the amendment which struck out the House limitation of the exemption of house rent to $500, leaving the reduction on that account as now. The amendment, which extends the tax for two years only, was then disagreed to. Proceeding then to the tariff list, the House non-concurred in the Senate's amendment reducing the duty on and reclassifying the grades of sugars, and also to all the Senate amendments which struck out the House rates on spices, liquors, wines, cordials, manufactures of cotton, flax, straw, hemp, jute, and jute butts. They also disagreed to the Senate amendment reducing the duty on cotton bagging; and non-concurred in the Senate amendment distinguishing between wrought scrap-iron and cast scrap-iron, by imposing a duty of $3 per ton more on the former. When steel rails were reached, the yeas and nays were demanded on the amendment of the Senate which fixed the rate at one cent and a quarter per pound instead of one cent and a half, as proposed by the House. The amendment was concurred in by yeas 99, nays 71, showing a material gain for the friends of revenue reform. Nearly all of the other amendments of the Senate, mainly of an unimportant character, were non-concurred in, until the last sections were reached, which comprised the chief part of what is known as the House Port of Entry and Bonded Merchandise Transportation bill. These were all agreed to by a large majority.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

The question of pensioning Mrs. LINCOLN was the subject of a protracted discussion in the Senate today, but it was at last left undecided. Messrs. Sumner, Fenton and Howard advocated the bill, and Messrs. Howell, McCreery, Saulsbury and Yates opposed it. Mr. MORRILL wanted it made $5 per day instead of $3,000 a year, and Mr. SPENCER proposed to obviate some of the objections by calling it an annuity instead of a pension. A motion to lay upon the table, which it was agreed should be considered a test, was made by Mr. THURMAN, and negatived by yeas 24, nays 33.

THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

The Army Appropriation bill passed the Senate today with an amendment, moved by Senator WILSON, embracing all but a few of those provisions of the Army bill which had been found the most objectionable. The salaries of the General and Lieutenant-General remain unchanged. The provisions for the muster-out of supernumerary officers are left mostly to the discretion of the President, and those relating to brevets are left out entirely. An additional section was added, on motion of Mr. POMEROY, which allows soldiers and sailors to enter 160 acres of land under the Homestead acts, instead of 80 acres, as now provided.

THE CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

The Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations today. The amendments proposed by the Committee are few and unimportant.

CONFIRMATIONS.

In Executive Session, this afternoon, Senator CONKLING moved to take up the nomination of Mr. MURPHY to be Collector at New-York, but at the instance of Senator FENTON action upon it was postponed until Monday. The Senate confirmed the following nominations:

James C. Hopkins, United States District-Attorney, Western District of Wisconsin.

Roger S. Greene, Associate Justice Superior Court of Washington Territory.

T. W. Oakley, Marshal for the Southern District of Wisconsin.

Chas. M. Webb, Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin.

John T. Robeson, of Tennessee, Consul at Leith, vice J. S. Fisk, recalled.

F. A. Matthews, of California, Consul at Tangier.

Stanislas Goutier, Consul at Cape Haytien, Hayti.

Jos. C. Bennett, of Kansas, Consul at Chihuahua.

S. H. Winsor, of Wyoming, Register of the Land Office at Wyoming.

John D. Pope, Attorney for the District of Georgia, in place of A. T. Akerman, appointed Attorney-General.

J. M. Lamper, of Illinois, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Olympia, Washington Territory.

P. Peck, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of North Carolina.

W. B. Richardson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of North Carolina.

Postmasters—Asa S. Allen, at Berea, Ohio; W. W. Webb, at Lacrosse, Wis.; N. P. Trist, at Alexandria, Va.; W. H. Merrill, at Warsaw, N. Y.; A. Robertson, at Salem, N. Y.; W. Lewis, at London, Ohio; A. G. Beer, at Ashland, Ohio; C. H. Winterse, at Yellow Springs, Ohio; James Cooke, at Waynesburg, Penn.; G. W. Merrick, at Wellsborough, Penn.; F. J. Van Wagner, at Madison, N. J.; H. M. Mason, at Cynthiana, Ky.; J. H. Steffer, at Georgetown, Ky.; D. L. Denning, at Middletown, Del.; H. D. O'Brien, at St. Anthonys, Minn.; C. W. Ruggles, at Brookline, Mass.; E. P. Ernest, at Ottawa, Kansas; A. P. French, at Demopolis, Ala.; J. Ropes, at Ishpenning, Mich.; A. D. Hitchcock, at Alphena, Mich.; J. Osborn, at Greencastle, Ind.; A. W. De Long, at Huntington, Ind.; F. H. Thompson, at Oxford, Penn.; W. B. Darlington, at Westchester, Penn.; J. Jessep, at York, Penn.; Mrs. J. F. Brighter, at Mauch Chunk, Penn.; S. S. Trodsham, at Savannah, Mo.; Mary Daniels, at Wilson, N. C.; John A. Warren, at Henry, Ill.; O. F. Woodcock, at Elmwood, Ill.; C. Skinner, at Malone, N. Y.; D. C. Wintersmith, at Elizabethtown, Ky.; A. M. Condit, at Orange, N. Y.; C. A. Blanchard, at Chelsea, Mass.; G. M. Osgood, at Cambridge, Mass.; J. M. Dickerson, at Boscober, Wis.; D. Brennan, at West Point, Miss.; M. N. Hoyt, at Yankton, Dakota.

Naval—Commodore Thos. O. Selfridge, to be Rear-Admiral on the retired list. Promotions on the active list—Commodore Melancton Smith, to be Rear-Admiral; Commodore Chas. S. Boggs, to be Rear-Admiral; Capt. Fabens Stanley, to be Commodore; Commander Wm. T. Hopkins, to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Crossman to be Commander; Lieut. Henry C. Fields to be Lieutenant-Commander; Capt. Wm. H. Macomb to be Commodore; Commander Paul Shirley to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander C. S. Norton to be Commander; Lieut. Thomas F. Wade to be Lieutenant-Commander; Capt. William E. Leroy to be Commodore; Commander Thomas Patterson to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander R. F. Bradford to Commander; Lieut. James Green to be Lieutenant-Commander; Lieut. Edward S. Miller to be Lieutenant-Commander; Commodore George P. Cowie to be Second Assistant Engineer; Homer L. Law to be Assistant Surgeon.

THE TURF.

The Last Day at Fleetwood Park—Bad Management on the Part of the Directors—Bad Faith on the Part of the Railroad Company, and General Disgust and Dissatisfaction on the Part of the Victimized Public—Dreadnaught and Goldsmith Maid the Winners of the Day.

Judging from the result of yesterday's proceedings, there is little chance of the Fleetwood Park management ever becoming popular with the New-York public, for a more barefaced and studied ignoring of the comfort and convenience of the hundreds who visited this so-called model trotting track could not possibly have occurred. The managers of Fleetwood Park advertised three races for yesterday, one of them to be postponed from Thursday, and to allow all of them to be trotted, it was announced that the first purse should be trotted for at 1 o'clock P. M., promptly. They also advertised an extra train from the City, returning after the sport was over, this, of course, being done with the sanction and co-operation of the Harlem Railroad Company. In point of fact, the horses were not called up for the first heat until nearly 2½ o'clock P. M., an hour and a half after the announced time, and instead of trotting the races between heats, so as to get them all over in one day, as they could easily have done, had the management desired to keep faith with the public, they delayed purposely the time so long between each heat, that it became evident to every one that only two of the three races would be trotted: the third being reserved for another day to attract a few more dollars to the treasury of the new track. This naturally created a strong feeling of disgust and dissatisfaction among the majority, which became intensified after the races were over on finding that there was no train to convey them back to the City, although the Railroad Company had issued, charged for and sold return tickets. Such a total violation of good faith on the part of the Harlem Railroad officials is a gross disgrace on the management, and few who had to endure the annoyance and fatigue of a long and tedious journey home by the horse-cars from Morrisania are likely again to patronize either Fleetwood Park or the Harlem Railroad excursion trains. The entire affair was a disgrace to both corporations.

The first race was for a purse of $2,000, for horses that never beat 2:30, divided into $1,300, $500 and $200 for first, second and third. There were eleven entries, but the starters, six in number, were *Black Harry*, *Captain Gill*, *Dresden*, *Carroll*, *Ed. White* and *Dreadnaught*. *Ed. White* was the favorite, and he won the two first heats cleverly, becoming such a hot favorite, at $100 to $15, that many who knew the unscrupulous party connected with him (all of them having been ruled off the Narraganset track for fraud) took the opportunity to hedge. They were lucky in doing so, for *Dreadnaught* won the last three heats in decisive style, the favorite second each time. We give the summary:

FLEETWOOD PARK, July 11.—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:30; $1,300 to first, $500 to second, and $200 to third horse.

A. Patterson's ch. g. Dreadnaught	4	2	1	1	1
E. C. White's b. g. Ed. White, (formerly General Scott)	1	1	2	2	2
J. P. Hornbeck's b. g. Captain Gill	3	3	4	4	3
D. Mace's b. g. Dresden	5	5	3	5	5
J. A. Martin's blk. g. Black Harry	2	4	5	3	4
J. Murphy's g g. Carroll	6	dis.			

Time—2:27¼, 2:32½, 2:30¼, 2:31¼, 2:33¼.

The second race was for a purse of $5,000, free for all; $3,000 to the first, $1,250 to the second and $750 to the third horse. The entries were *Goldsmith Maid*, *American Girl* and *George Palmer*. The *Maid* was the favorite at $100 to $25 before the race commenced.

FIRST HEAT.—*American Girl* and *Palmer* both got away three lengths before the *Maid* when the wretched start was effected. The favorite broke at the turn from being a little pressed, and fell back; *American Girl* leading *Palmer* two lengths to the quarter in 34 seconds, and a length only at the half-mile in 1:09¼, *Palmer* having the *Maid* on his wheel. *American Girl* broke up on the third quarter, and *Palmer* took the lead, with *Goldsmith Maid* second. A splendid race home ended in *George Palmer* beating the *Maid* to the score by a length; *American Girl* ten lengths behind the latter. Time—2:22¼.

SECOND HEAT.—In pools *Goldsmith Maid* sold for $700; *Palmer*, $160; *American Girl*, $20. The latter was last off, and never improved her position through the race. *Palmer* led the *Maid* half a length to the quarter in 34 seconds, but the latter passed him on the back-stretch, and led the gelding two lengths at the half-mile in 1:08. The *Maid* held her lead home and won by three lengths, with *Palmer* ten lenths before *American Girl*. Time, 2:21¾.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $10 on *Goldsmith Maid*. She took and kept the lead to the quarter in 33 seconds, to the half-mile pole in 1:08½, *George Palmer* four lengths behind, and won the heat easily by two lengths in 2:22¾.

FOURTH HEAT—Betting: $100 to $3 offered, but not taken. The race, and a fine one it was, lay between the *Maid* and *Palmer*, the former leading half a length to the quarter in 33 seconds, and two lengths at the half-mile in 1:08¼; passing here she broke and *Palmer* closed right up to her and looked so formidable that the fielders shouted in exultation. Their joy was premature, for after a splendid race home *Goldsmith Maid* won the heat and race by a short length in 2:21; *Palmer* second.

SAME DAY.—Purse $5,000; free for all horses. $3,000, $1,250 and $750 for first, second and third horses.

B. Dobie's b. m. Goldsmith Maid	2	1	1	1
C. Champlin's b. g. George Palmer	1	2	2	2
B. Daniels' b. m. American Girl	3	3	3	3

TIME:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat	0.34	1.09¼	2.22½
Second heat	0.34	1.08	2.21¾
Third heat	0.33	1.08½	2.22¾
Fourth heat	0.33	1.08¼	2.21

FLORENCE SCANNELL DYING.

His Ante-mortem Taken by Coroner Flynn Last Night at his Residence.

Coroner FLYNN, attended by his deputy, Dr. SHINE, last evening was summoned to No. 317 East Twenty-seventh-street, to take the ante-mortem deposition of FLORENCE SCANNELL, who was then in a dying condition. He appeared to be in a very emaciated condition, having wasted away to a mere skeleton; but, although he had not strength left to sign his name, he yet found enough life to give his testimony, which was to the following effect:

Having answered the usual questions, he said that on the 3d of December, 1869, he, with his brother JOHN and four or five friends, went into the bar-room of THOMAS DONOHUE, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, hearing that a number of men belonging to other wards were registering from there. He then went on to say:

> "I intended to tell them to go where they belonged. On entering I was about going into the back room, where there were about forty men inside. DONOHUE told me not to go in. I then went and leaned against the bar, resting my elbows on it. I looked behind me, and saw DONOHUE behind the bar. The bar-keeper went out just before that. I was again about to look, when I was shot from behind. A person could not have shot me as I stood, except he was behind the bar. I saw no person behind the bar but THOMAS DONOHUE. Some men had commenced fighting in the back room, but no shot was fired until I was shot. That was the first shot fired, and I fell to the ground. My brother JOHN was not near me at the time I was shot, nor did I see him. I know he did not shoot me. I and THOMAS DONOHUE had a dispute some days previous to this. I had no weapon in my hand, nor did I threaten DONOHUE, or any person in his place, before I was shot. Nor did I and DONOHUE have any conversation. I am now dying, and firmly believe that no other person shot me than THOMAS DONOHUE."

After hearing this deposition, the jury returned a verdict that FLORENCE SCANNELL came to his injuries from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of THOMAS DONOHUE. Upon this rendition the Coroner issued his warrant for the arrest of DONOHUE, who, by the time this is published, is doubtless in the custody of the Police.

From all appearances last night, there seemed little hope that SCANNELL would live until 6 o'clock this morning.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP HERMANN.

The steam-ship *Hermann*, from Bremen June 25, and Southampton June 28, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings three days' later news than that brought by the *China* and *Holsatia*.

The announcement, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Mr. MOTLEY is not to continue to represent the United States in London, is confirmed. According to the American correspondent of the *Times*, the President recently stated that he intended to remove Mr. MOTLEY as soon as a suitable successor could be found.

The French Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial have sent 5,000 francs to the Prefect of the Hautes-Alpes for assistance to the inhabitants of Monetier, in which 250 houses have been burned down.

The Czar is expected at Tiflis in August next, where he will meet the Shah of Persia, who is to arrive by the Caspian Sea, escorted by the Russian flotilla, under the command of the High Admiral the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE. Great fêtes are being prepared in honor of the two Sovereigns.

M. COURBET, the painter, according to *Gallignani's Messenger*, has written a long letter to M. MAURICE RICHARD, Minister of the Fine Arts, refusing the Cross of the Legion of Honor conferred on him on the occasion of the late exhibition. He grounds his decision, first on the fact of his being Republican, and therefore not willing to accept any favor or mark of honor from a person on a throne; and next, because it is the public alone that can properly reward the merits of an artist.

ELPIS MELENA, a Greek authoress, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 27, has paid a visit to GARIBALDI, at Caprera. She says that she is convinced that the General had nothing whatever to do with the late disturbances in Italy, and that the only object of MENOTTI GARIBALDI'S journey to Cantanzaro related to the construction of a submarine tunnel between Messina and the Calabrian coast. This plan seems likely to turn out a failure, and the General has accordingly already directed his son to return to Caprera. GARIBALDI appeared much grieved at his son RICCIOTTI having taken part in the disturbances. His visitor having expressed her regret at RICCIOTTI'S having used his name in order to injure the cause of freedom, the General replied: "How could I help it? If I get the news that RICCIOTTI has been arrested, I will drink a glass of wine to the health of those who did it." GARIBALDI described the late disturbances as "raggazzate Mazziniane" (Mazzinian puerilities.) The writer concludes by stating that she had never heard GARIBALDI speak so strongly against MAZZINI before.

The *Leeds Mercury*, in an article on the late terrible railway accident on the Great Northern Railway, England, says it is to be feared that a wholesale system of plundering the dead and the injured, who were some time after the accident rendered insensible, was pursued by some infamous persons who were hovering round the scene of this terrible disaster on Tuesday morning. Mr. Thomas BARRACLOUGH, manufacturer, of Morley, authorizes us to state that he witnessed a policeman take two rings off the fingers of a dead lady who wore a black-silk dress. It was stated that Mr. C. A. WILSON, of Leeds, had lost a gold watch. It appears to have been taken out of a black bag, the lock of which has evidently been tampered with. No further information has yet been obtained as to the large sum of money of which Mr. Major K. HIRST'S dead body was despoiled. But if these ravages of mangled corpses have been so reckless, as we fear is now beyond doubt, it is not so difficult to explain away the fact which, when first mentioned, was rather perplexing, that ladies yet living, on recovering consciousness, found themselves without their bonnets, boots and purses. Mrs. F. ROBINSON had, on going the up journey, an insurance ticket. Mr. C. A. WILSON saw it then, but neither that lady's purse nor the ticket has been found. Mr. TURNER, of No. 40 Fenton-street, states that in the uncertain twilight he saw, while assisting the disabled, a policeman and one or two others rifling the pockets of a gentleman who had been killed. He heard one of the "wreckers" say, "That'll do; let's get away;" but he could not distinguish the nature of the spoil which he feels certain they carried off.

FIFTY-ONE DAYS ON A REEF.

Remarkable Rescue of Six Seamen from a Coral Reef after Fifty-one Days—Story of the Survivors of the Ship Mercurius.

From the London Times, June 27.

The iron clipper bark *Silver Craig*, Capt. COHU, which lately arrived at Liverpool, brought six seamen, the sole survivors of the crew of the Liverpool ship *Mercurius*, who were picked up from a coral reef off the northern coast of Brazil, where they had managed to exist fifty-one days. The *Silver Craig* sailed from Islay, and about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th of May, when about ten miles from the Rocas Reef, off Pernambuco, the weather clear and a moderate breeze blowing, Capt. COHU discerned a lump on the reef which he knew he was approaching, and made it out to be a hut of some kind. Drawing nearer, he observed a mast, with something like a signal of distress flying, and he at once bore down towards the reef, and hauled a boat out and prepared her for launching, in order to visit the reef. As he drew nearer the island he was enabled to see that the supposed flag was a striped shirt, hoisted half-mast high, and disposed in lieu of a better signal. The *Silver Craig* was hove to within a mile and a half or two miles of the reef, and then six seamen came alongside in two small boats which they had constructed from wreckage found on the reef. They said they believed themselves to be the sole survivors of the ship *Mercurius*, of Liverpool, which had been recked on the reef while on a voyage from San Francisco for Liverpool. They had little or no clothes, and, with the exception of a colored man, were all in good condition, having lived upon birds' eggs, shell-fish, fish, and even turtles, drinking fresh water which they had the good fortune to find on the reef. They had with them a basket containing about 200 of the large eggs which had been their principal source of food, and they were delicious eating when cooked. Captain COHU and his officers and crew toook the castaways on board the *Silver Craig*, supplied them with food and clothing, and, as already stated, brought them to Liverpool. This is the second time Captain COHN has had the happiness of rendering such humane service. In 1865 he picked up in the Southern Ocean the crew of the American ship *A 1*, of Providence, R. I., and was for this service presented with a gold chronometer watch by the United States Government.

The *Mercurius* was a fine new iron clipper ship, of 839 tons, built in Glasgow in 1869, for Mr. JAMES M. WOOD, JR., of Liverpool, and had made a very rapid passage from the Clyde to Sydney, whence she was returning, via San Francisco on her maiden voyage, under the command of Capt. CUTHBERTSON, an experienced navigator, well-known and much respected in shipping circles. She left San Francisco on the 5th of January, and was wrecked on Rocas Reef, a dangerous reef lying in lat. 3° 52, south, long. 33° 20' west, in early morning on the 25th of March. It was dark and raining heavily. About five minutes before the ship struck breakers were observed ahead, and the captain was called. He immediately altered the course of the ship, but although the helm was put hard over it was too late. The side of the ship grazed the sharp edge of the coral below the water, and then she struck heavily twice afterwards, being at this time apparently over a ledge of the rock. She soon began to fill, and preparations were made for launching the long-boat. Suddenly the ship lurched outward, fell over the edge of the rocky shelf into deep water, and went down in about eight fathoms. Her yards had previously been braced to bring her off the reef before she struck, and when she fell over the sails, which were thus lying sideways to the masts, carried down, it is supposed, most of the crew. Those who regained the surface were swimming about in the darkness for two hours or more, until at length, as the tide fell, they felt they had gained a footing on the ledge; and when day broke they were able to move to the unwashed parts of the reef. At this time, it was supposed there were only five survivors out of twenty-two who had been aboard the ship. The carpenter, HENRY MURRAY, was seen alive near the reef, but a large wave came and washed him into one of the holes or small caverns which the sea has worn in the coral, and he was not seen again. In the course of the day, another survivor was discovered on another part of the reef. One of the men, CHARLES LANCE, had been badly crushed between one of the upper and lower topsails, and it was some time before he got round.

The ship struck about 3 o'clock in the morning, and when day broke all that was to be seen of the *Mercurius* were the tops of her fore and mainmast, in the deep water alongside the reef. Afterwards she partly broke up, and some of the wreckage washed ashore, but no provisions or cargo, which consisted of grain. The survivors had a dreary prospect before them. The Rocas Reef consists of two coral islands, in extent about fifteen acres each. They are separated at high water, but the space between them can be walked over at low water. They both lie very low, and have patches of white sand in the center, but little or no grass. Some few years ago the British Consul at Pernambuco had them planted with cocoanut trees, that the reef might be more visible to ships approaching, but only one or two of these have grown. The reef is of a very dangerous character, being right in the track of vessels to and from the coast of Brazil or the Cape Horn route. Many a noble vessel has been wrecked there, and a light-house is imperatively demanded. The most notable loss of late years was that of the London clipper *Duncan Dunbar*, wrecked on the reef about two years ago, on her passage to Australia, with a rich cargo and numerous passengers. Portions of her wreck are still visible, and also remains of many other vessels. These sad relics were of the greatest use to the six survivors of the *Mercurius*. They found two iron water-tanks, with a capacity of 400 gallons each and having iron covers, deposited in convenient positions and filled with water, having been placed there from the wreck of the *Duncan Dunbar*, in the early part of 1869. From the wreckage strewed about, they built themselves a log hut, as comfortable a place as could be expected, even under more favorable circumstances, and with the aid of a broken sheath-knife, a hammer, two ounce weight, and a large copper bolt, they contrived, out of pieces of planking, to build two small boats, the nails with which they were put together having first been drawn out of the old wrecked timber strewn about. For food, they had plenty of birds' eggs, young birds and shell fish, and occasionally managed to catch fish and turtle. Fire was procured in the Indian mode by rubbing two dry sticks together; but this was a weary process, two hours' rubbing being required to produce a light, and the fire once obtained was watched day and night as jealously as the sacred flame of classical times. It was kept burning near the hut at night time to attract the attention of passing vessels. Two or three times during the sojourn on the reef the gre went out, and had to be rekindled in the manner described. The timber of the former wrecks—calling up sad thoughts!—served for fuel, for on the island there was naturally none. The men suffered severely from the rays of the fierce tropical sun—they were in latitude 3 south of the Equator—for they had little or no clothes on when they reached the reef, only one of them having been on deck, the rest in their berths, when the ship struck. The reef swarmed with ants, very much like the English ant in size and appearance, but of a most venomous nature, and the men suffered great pain from continual bites. A fortunate addition to their stock of fresh water was a cask of that precious liquid washed ashore sometime aftdr they had been on the reef, most probably from the wreck of the *Mercurius*; but there were no marks by which it could be recognized as belonging to that vessel. To protect their heads from the sun, the men knitted hats of cocoanut fibre from the only tree they could find on the reef, and sewed them together with the same material, threaded in a needle ingeniously made out of a piece of brass found on the island. These hats they have brought to Liverpool as precious mementoes of their castaway life. Little did the survivors foresee, when they found themselves on the barren rock, the weary sojourn they would have to pass on that ocean solitude. The names of the survivors are JOHN COLEMAN, D. MCCALL, MIDDY BAPTISTE, JOACHIM KING DILOMBO, CHARLES LANCE and FRANCIS EEWARD GRAY.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.

Abdication in Favor of Her Son—The Ceremonies—The Queen in Gala Toilette.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing under the date of Sunday, June 25, gives the following account of the ceremonies attending the relinquishment by Ex-Queen ISABELLA of all claims upon the Spanish throne in favor of her son:

The abdication of Queen ISABELLA to which I shortly alluded yesterday, was enacted with very great pomp and ceremony at the Hotel Basileski. So far from making a mournful business of renouncing a throne, she made a gala toilet for the occasion. Her Majesty wore a rose colored silk dress profusely covered with white lace; a splendid *parure* of pearls, and a diamond girdle, and with that command of countenance which seldom fails to reward long practice in the performance of royal functions put on an extremely merry look. As she took her seat in a throne-room, Don ALFONSO, Prince of Asturias, her eldest son (who is about the age of the Prince Imperial of France) stood on her right hand simply dressed in a short black jacket and knickerbockers; next to him was the Infant DON SEBASTIAN, the youngest and only surviving son of CHARLES IV.; on the left of the Queen were Queen CHRISHINA, her children, and the Count D'ACQUILA. Don FRANCISCO D'ASSISE (ISABELLA'S husband) was, it seems, invited, but did not come. The young Duke of SEVILLE, son of Don HENRY DE BOURBON, lately killed in a duel by the Duke DE MONTPENSIER, who is now in Paris, was also invited, but excused himself from attending. He is in the service of the present Provisional Government of Spain, and will not in any way countenance the pretensions of ISABELLA to dispose of the Crown. Among the witnesses of what in the Hotel Basilewski was called the "grand act," were Gens. Lersundi Gassel and San Roman; the Dukes of Medina Cœli, de Sesto, de Rianzâres, d'Arco, de Rivas and de Ripalda; the Marquises de Bedmar, de Casa Irujo and Penn Floridas; Counts Marca, de Goyeneche, d'Espeleta, d'Albacete, de Rubio, de Guel y Rente, de Coello, &c. When every one of the company had taken the place assigned by the master of the ceremonies, Queen ISABELLA made a short speech, announcing her intention to abdicate. She read a manifesto to the Spanish people, in which she traced the history of her reign. She had been called upon to reign, she said, when in her cradle, and had grown up amid the turmoil of civil disorder. Whether as a child, a girl or a woman, she had always had to contend with political parties or factions, and to their incessant attempts to obtain power for themselves she attributed her failure to do all the good which she could have wished. She wished, however, to avoid all recrimination, she pardoned all her enemies, and confided her son to the noble character of the Spanish people. She then read her abdication in (nearly) these terms:

> "I ISABELLA II., &c., declare that of my own free will and mere motion, and without any foreign pressure, I cede and assign to my son ALFONSO all my political rights, reserving only the civil rights of a mother and a guardian."

All the personages present signed their names as witnesses to the document. Then the company, with Dowager Queen CHRISTINA at the head, kissed the Prince of ASTURIAS' hand, by way of doing homage, and acknowledging his sovereignty. When the ceremony was over, the youthful King of Spain, *in partibus* by the will of his deposed mother, who had doubtless been considerably bored by the solemn mummery, ran up to the Duke DE SESTO, and said, "You haven't seen my new velocipede; come into the garden and look at it." Marshal BAZAINE was not at this ceremony, as reported yesterday, it being feared that his presence might be interpreted as implying some pressure on the part of the Emperor. He was with the Queen the evening before, and with President BEUVOT-CHAMPNY witnessed the signing of her will.

The Collectorship—A Card from Col. Olcott.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I beg of you space enough to say a few words that may interest a good many anxious inquirers. Ever since the Collectorship of the Port, and THOMAS MURPHEY'S candidacy has been agitated, I have been importuned to allow the records of my office to Special Commissioner of the War Department to be used to defeat this person's nomination, and to come forward and tell what I know of his operations as a contractor. I have been appealed to by the friends of various candidates, have been telegraphed to from Washington, written to, "interviewed," and threatened even with the terrors of a summons before the Senate; and my name has been bandied about in the newspapers as if I were enlisted in this battle for office.

I wish to say, once and for all, that I have no charges to prefer against MURPHY, nor any one else with whose character or operations I may have become acquainted with during the war. I am neither a detective nor an informer, and I respectfully decline to allow myself to be used as a convenience by any party, clique or combination. If anybody, for any cause, wishes to learn what offenses any contractor or official committed while I was connected with the Government, and which I am supposed to know of, let them search the records of the War and Navy Departments. I propose to take counsel by Proverbs xxvi., 17.

H. S. OLCOTT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 9, 1870.

Shooting Affray in the Twentieth Ward.

About 11 o'clock last night, three men went to the lager-beer saloon of HENRY GERITZ, No. 406 Tenth-avenue, and called for cigars. After getting them, they refused to pay for them, and began to make a disturbance. One of them drew a revolver and fired a shot, the ball taking effect in the left thigh of Mr. GERITZ. The men then ran off. Officer DALTON pursued and arrested one of them, who gave the name of EDWARD CONNORS. The other two escaped. A surgeon was called, but could not extract the ball. CONNORS was locked up in the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, and will be taken to Jefferson Market Court this morning.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A COUNTRY FUNERAL.

Yet surely, when the level ray
Of some mild eve's descending sun
Lights on the village pastor, gray
In years ere ours had well begun—
As there—in simplest vestment clad,
He speaks beneath the church-yard tree,
In solemn tones—but yet not sad—
Of what Man is—what Man shall be!
And clustering round the grave half hid
By that same quiet church-yard yew,
The rustic mourners bend, to bid
The dust they loved a last adieu—
That ray, methinks, that rests to sheen
Upon each briar-bound hillock green,
So calm, so tranquil, so serene,
Gives to the eye a fairer scene—
Speaks to the heart with holier breath
Than all the pageantry of death.

—By Rev. F. Barham, Author of The Ingoldsby Legends.

A LIFE-AND-DEATH WATCH.

BY AN AMATEUR BRIGADESMAN.

The Custom-house closes at 4; it is now nearly five minutes past, and I am in the street, hungry and happy and homeward-bound. The wind has been rising all day, and is rising still. The snow has been falling since noon, and it looks as though it meant to keep on falling forever. Whistling eddies of sleet scamper over the flags, making a hundred frozen brooklets in a stony desert. For the snow cannot tarry where it alights in such an angry driving wind. The people out and about are few and far between; and of those I meet or pass the most are bent on errands like my own. All their aims in life are for the moment focused on a nice meat-tea and sweet domestic solace. My thoughts are busy with the future; but I have learned to take short views of life, and the "future" of my present thoughts will end at 10¼ to-night.

Provision for that coming time I carry with me. Three limp volumes of the lightest literature and a packet of Bristol bird's-eye; but I have stores at home awaiting me; a goodly remnant of three-shilling sherry, a patent easy-chair, and a smiling wife. What do people mean, I wonder, when they complain of "this depressing weather?" I shall duly toast my gracious Queen—for am I not an officer under the Crown?—and I shall also toast my own particular private queen; then I shall toast my toes till bed-time. Delightful vision!

Did I say that all I meet or pass are homeward bound? If so, I erred. That big hotel at the corner is the Sailors' Home, and this range of flag-stone is the sailors' gangway. Here the mariners ashore pace to and fro upon imaginary decks. I suppose they cannot be always the same individuals; but I can truly say it is always the same lurching, bumping, muttering, growling crowd. Morning, noon and night they lounge, and tramp, and grumble, and smoke, and spit throughout the live-long year. When I have corkscrewed my way right through them, I pause to recover my wind, and ahead I make out old Claws pacing his five-foot deck of flag-stone all by himself, and chewing thoughtfully as becomes an immortal ruminant. Claws was the Neptune of my youthful idolatry. I do not worship him now, for I have found out that he is only a river pilot, and has probably never seen blue water. But though I revere that ancient mariner no more, I like him, and he is of the very few who think it worth their while to fancy me; so we accost amid the storm. From beneath the fluff of huge white comforter he bellows like an articulate hurricane, "Dorty night, sor; varry dorty."

I look steadily at his face, and impressively, emphatically, and with painful precision I respond, "Very, Mr. Claws." My lips are chapped and my teeth chatter, but I feel that I owe it to society at large, as well as to Claws and myself, to give a practical protest against his erroneous method of pronouncing that mother-tongue which it has cost me such labor to acquire.

"Very unpleasant evening, indeed, Mr. Claws. I should say there will be some wrecks to-night."

"Ye're safe at that guess," he replied; "if so be as it doesn't houd up, and there's nee soins of that."

Whereupon, in search of "confirmation strong," Claws lifts his last remaining eye to scan the heavens; but his piercing glance can shoot no higher than the sleet-dimmed lamp. His presumption is suddenly rebuked with shame and pain. A big flake flops upon the bright hot orb, and fizzes—yes, positively fizzes itself to tears and then to steam. I pity his humiliation, but I dare not say so; what I do say is better calculated to heal his wounded self-esteem. I say,

"If there should be any wrecks to-night, Claws, I should take it very kind of you if you'd give me a call as you go; you'll be there, of course?"

"Me? Of course; you may be safe at that. I'll knock ye up all reet."

"Then for the present, Claws, I'll say good night."

"Good neet!" comes growling after me like an echo twisted by the storm. I resume my cheerless pilgrimage to my cheerful rest.

The hours sweep by on the wings of the gale; the east wind shakes our modest tenement as a passionate mother shakes a stubborn child, with cuffs and startling thumps at intervals; but on the whole, No. 4 must be the center of the storm zone, where a halcyon calm prevails, especially in the back sitting-room—a calm that is filled with a balmy fragrance, a light as of the Summer solstice, and the lulling music of a purring cat. At 10¼ Eliza puts away her tatting; and he better-half, as I fondly call him, puts away his book at the very point where the secret crime of the arrogant Baronet is shaping itself for revelation. Then, in due order, follows the pleasant routine of a quiet home—yawning, stretching, candles, bed.

Soon cradled in feathers and blankets, I am in the realms of endless sunshine, ranging with a substantial pair of wings through gardens of Eden, wherein no stormy winds do blow. Weary with such excess of peace and bliss, my corpulent ghost is just about to seek repose in a primeval bower, when "bang!" goes the signal gun on the Battery cliff, and "bang!" goes another signal-gun to make the other look sharp. Before the second "bang" is quite dead and buried in the roaring blast of the tempest, "bang! bang!" go the cannon on board Her Majesty's good ship *Pollux*, which keeps guard in our harbor—guard against storms I trow, since other foes come not this way. Forthwith the storm gets angrier still. Grudging the glory of such a row, it fires its own artillery all off at once, and bangs the guns to fits. "Crash, smash, shiver and splash!" There goes the skylight. "Rumble, tumble, bump!" Here comes the chimney-top, thumping at our bedroom door, and begging to be let in out of the scrimmage.

When my beating heart gives over banging inside me, responsive to the banging and booming outside me and everywhere around me, I strike a lucifer-match, and miss it. It is very dark, remember. I try it again. In vain; the matches are damp. Then, petulant and bold, I grab the lot, and scrub them up and down on the pretty wall-paper till they also, like everything else on this wild night, explode with a "bang." Reassured by the gleams of paraffin, I proceed to waken myself up to the getting-out-of-bed point; and I have partially "invested" myself before the partner of my home and heart bestirs herself. Poor dear! she has slept through all the rumpus of the last five minutes the sleep of the peacefully-minded. But I have been flattening my nose against the frosted window-pane, with the vague idea that I might "make out" the wreck through a dense snow-shower, three streets, and a very thick hill, and I fall a-sneezing. This sad sound arouses the slumbering instincts of the slumbering wife, and peevishly rubbing her beautiful eyes, she exclaims:

"Why, Harry, my love, you surely don't mean to say that you are going out to-night in all this storm, with that shocking cold in your head!"

To which wifely remonstrance what can I reply, except as follows: "Public duty, my dear, is, with officers under the Crown, ever paramount to private catarrh. England expects me to do my duty this night; and I hope to surpass the most extravagant calculations that my country may have done me the honor to form of my devotion and valor.

And while I yet speak, I go on inserting myself into a double casing all over; and the brave-hearted girl of my choice sits up with a shawl round her shoulders to gird me for the fight, or—to drop all metaphor—to tie about my ears the long soft flaps of my new headgear, which resembles, and I should think has been, an opossum's pouch. Then lighting my largest meerschaum, I descend; how, I know not, for I feel as a mummy would feel, if it could. Swathed and stiff, I shunt myself from stair to stair till the front door is reached. At a touch, it flies open as if robbers were bursting in. After a tremendous struggle, I slip the sneck into its socket, and roll heavily into the very arms of Euroclydon. No; it is only old Claws. He has kept his word; he has come round our street to knock me up; and in return for his faithful zeal, I nearly knock him down. Ah, well, it's an ungrateful world! Bravely we bend against the steady fury of the gale; but matters go hard with me. I begin to loathe my clothes; the pilot skips like a shuttlecock slightly tipsy; I flounder as if the wind were a flood, and I no swimmer. However, in a few minutes, blown out, like bladders, till they seem as big as hours, we arrive at our destination, panting, blood-red, or blood-blue, in the face, and everywhere else dusted with snow.

The Battery-cliff commands an illimitable view of the German Ocean and a limited range of undulating British coast; but to-night no view whatever responds to its command. To the left, I know, there stands the low-pitched barracks of the coast-guard; and in front, if I could only find it, is the new brigade-house. The coast-guard has a friendly interest in the brigade, and almost a fatherly control over its porceedings. I know that the latter takes pattern by the former, and also that it takes good counsel from it, and occasional snubbing. The guards "make out" the ships in distress, and fire the guns that rouse the brigade that discharges the rocket that carries the line that trails the rope that bears the cradle that saves the sailor's life. And as the guards and I alike hold office under the Crown, I feel all the pride of a patron swelling in my bosom as I lift the latch of the brigade-house door.

A whiff of mingled hot coffee and baccy greets me as I enter, and passing forth into the night, is lost in the raging storm. Within, what a scene of peace, and yet what a glow of earnest life there is! Here are reputable citizens disguised like buccaneers; members of the Society of Friends not a few, amongst whom the Secretary is conspicuous. He founded our association, and ours was the first in the land. When our youth were flocking to the flag of the Volunteers, and our middle-aged shopkeepers, anxious to Bantingise, were addicting themselves to drill and the other sports of war, Friend Fry (shall we call him?) unfurled the standard of the Life-preservers. He wouldn't have it said that either he or his creed was cowardly or skulking—no, that he wouldn't; and he didn't. Some scores of strong young men rallied to the rival bunting; and week by week, now many a year, they have been drilled to fight the terrible East wind; and if they cannot hurl back the proud invader from our shores, they mean to show to-night that they can spoil him of his prey. All honor to the rough blue guernsey and the pipe-clayed belt, as well as to the Albert hat and trailing rifle! The one band is ever ready to grapple with the foe that never will come; the other encounters a terrible dragon, who prowls round our coasts in hungry rage for several months in every year. And here they are lying in ambush, to foil the angry dragon and snatch his victims from him.

The building is in two compartments. The inner sanctum is a refuge for the anti-tobaccorists, the committee, and the rescued sufferers. From a casual peep, I learn that lack of baccy is more than balanced by redundant sandwiches, and that there is there, as in the larger room, hot discussion, hot coffee, and large philanthropy. The greater company is broken up into groups, of which brown-faced old tars are the respective centers. The talk is of the schooner below, and of the time and manner of the lifeboat service which delivered the crew. Every one has a loud opinion. No one can possibly know very much about the matter; so that opinion finds ample scope, and takes the form of fancy. But the brown-faced centers are already at work spinning interminable yarns, and weaving sad fancies, and facts still sadder, into a web more gloomy than ever was wrought or cut by the fateful "sisters three."

"Bang, bang!" go the Battery guns once more; and their banging lifts me from my feet in terror. A moment or two of silent suspense; then the door flies open, and a little man caked with snow rolls sideways into the room. He bears in his hand a short leaded stick and a coil of thin rope. It looks like the wreck of a dumb-bell, with a great length of skipping-rope tied to its stump. It is, however, a handy little implement for lodging a rope among the rigging, should the ship take the rocks within arm's throw of the shore. The snowed-up scout is not suffered to thaw in peace before he finds his tongue. All is excited impatience.

"Where is she—whereabouts?" a score of voices shout in unison.

"On the Convent rocks," is the muffled reply, "north of the pier; a horrible job, and no mistake. She's showing lights, but we can't see them for the snow. Wilder saw them half a jiffy; and Wilder says she can't live ten minutes where she is, all among the rubble of the pier foundations. There's no time to be lost. Hie away, boys!"

Nor is time lost. Before I can fill my largest meerschaum once more and get it well alight, the room is empty, and, but for the roaring battle outside, as silent as a grave. Gathering up my raiment and my courage, I sally forth into the tempestuous midnight. Most of the fellows have rushed at breakneck speed from point to point adown the precipitous sides of the cliff. There is a narrow winding walk down to the beach, I know; but there might as well be no such thing in this inky void before, behind, around, above, below my faltering steps. I will be prudent for Eliza's sake, however valorous for my Queen and country. Besides, the trucks conveying the apparatus are obliged to go round—and why not go with them to see that all is safe? So I follow the noise of the wheels, and get round in due time to the pier promenade.

The snow has almost ceased; but the wind is mad, and the sea is mad, and the sky is almost black in the face. The great waves burst on the pier-side and, running up to a height of fifty feet, make stately arches, flashing white in the gloom, and sparkling in phosphorescent showers as they leap into the inner water. Beneath those stately arched cascades the scouts have passed in peril of their lives, and, now returning, tell us they have "spotted" the bark. Away goes the truck and away the Brigade. The tiprod is posed; the huge rocket is poised in its grooved sliding-bed; the line is made fast to it, and the great coil of hawser is made fast to the line; the fusee is inserted; aim is taken by an old coastguardsman; the word is given, "Stand clear of the line! Fire!" Fizz, spurt, spit, whizz! and away she goes like a screaming eagle wild with the joy of storms. Has it carried the line to the ship's rigging? Night-glasses are bent on the faint and skeleton shadow of the stranded vessel; but no one can see, no one knows. At length the cord tightens and tugs; then whisks away, soon dragging the thick rope in its train. But this is not a simple common rope. It is a compound of stout hawser and pully line; so that when the hawser is made fast to the ship, we have hold of the tow-line, which runs through a swivel fixed close to the end now fast to the ship. Then to the other end of this pulling line we fasten the cradle which is to glide along the main rope like a ship on her ways when she is being launched; and the traveling cradle has a rope behind as well as before it, so that we, not the poor numbed sailors on the ship, have sole command of the cradle—to pull it either to the ship or from the ship to the shore. This cradle is but a life-belt, a circular buoy, to which is buttoned, as it were, a pair of canvas breeches, very short and very seaworthy; and into these breeches the escaping seamen is to fix himself, and then to trust to our stout arms and Providence.

The hawser is all paid out, and every moment a skillful hand is testing its strain. It tightens; it is made fast aboard. Over with the cradle, clumsy-looking, but clever and safe. "Stand by; heave away! Steady, boys, steady. Bump! Hold hard!" An anxious moment. The very wind has stopped to look at what we cannot see, and is holding its breath, half stifled with passion. Then comes the shaking of the ropes. Is not that a lamp swinging to and fro? Anyhow the shaking is signal enough for us. "Steady, pull steady!" Hand over hand a score of pullers pull. "Slow, there; steady; hold hard!" Then keen eyes peep over the pier. Strong hands are let down, a grapplinghook is fixed in the cradle gear. "Heave away! Here he is!" and they lift the shrunken body, and it flops in its wet cradel down on the flags. To the light of the lamp is disclosed the pallid face of the storm-worn laddie. A flask is pressed to his lips. He sips and sucks, then sighs and opens his eyes, and finds his poor frozen tongue once more. Of seventeen, the crew all told, eleven were still in the shrouds when he escaped. Enough. He is wrapped in blankets and borne by strong arms to the refuge and warmth and rest of the Battery-house. I follow in a maze of wondering sympathy. I see him stripped and shampooed; I see him smile; I hear him give ardent thanks to God and godlike men. I feel more than recompensed—far more. Then I leave him amid hot bowls of coffee and huge planks of bread and butter. No storm can wreck him now.

Going back with heightened spirits I venture adown the craggy winding path. I pass a group as of a poor man's funeral. They are bearing another body, not to the grave, however, but to the abode of comfort and coffee on the hill. I hear a voice triumphing in the storm, for it says as I pass, "Wilder says we shall save the lot." Returning, I change my point of view, if view it can be called. Plodging through dithering beds of foam three feet thick, I reach the farthest point of safety, where old foam and new foam mingle and struggle obscurely, and none can tell where land ends and sea begins. The snow is over. The sky has flung away its thicker scum. The moon shines softly through the haze. I see the ghostly ship with its jagged rigging and a few poor flaunting rags for sails. By and by, I see the cradle, like some lost balloon, bobbing up and down on the crested waves, and often soused, but ever gliding shoreward as if a low current drove it. The baffled wind comes howling for its pray, and makes convulsive rushes to snatch its victims back to death. But as I reascend the steps which lead from the pier to the beach, the wind is made the messenger of its own complete defeat. And bravely it bears the humbling tidings. A sharp crackling "Hip, hip, hip!" breaks into a resounding boom of loud "Hurrahs!" The wind, balked of its prey, gnashes its old and hollow teeth, and gallops back to the stranded ship, resolved to rend it limb from limb.

Complacently reviewing my night's work, and bursting with impatience to tell Eliza and the scared neighbors what a prominent part I have played in saving eleven shipwrecked mariners, I give myself unresistingly to the nor'-easter, which blows me home in no time. My beloved welcomes me with more than her common tenderness. The neighbors agree, with hardly a dissentient voice, that I deserve a medal. Come what may, I mean to contribute—not my services, but a guinea per annum—to the Belted Brigade of the Battery Cliff.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Home Life in France.—We have described the visiting American in Paris and his hotel life already. Not one in ten of the male visitors ever see the inside of a French family; nor would their general outspoken disbelief in all that a French father or mother holds sacred in religious tenets make them at all intimate if they did. We may even go further, and say that not even one in ten of the American families who are transiently in Paris are admitted to share French hospitality. There are many Americans who reside in Paris—quite a colony, in fact—forming a society of their own, generally more or less intimate with the public men of France, and their families, generally well informed; and although, in reputation at least, rather given to overrate their own importance upon the basis of wealth, still they are creditable and ardent representatives of their native land. Their impressions of French life are derived from one set or condition of people with whom they associate; and they do not add much to the popular knowledge of the French, as neither student, editor nor writer has ever joined or separated from this Arcadian community.

We remember, as a small boy of ten or twelve years of age, our geography lesson on France—somewhat thus: "The inhabitants (of France) are very polite and fashionable, are lax in the conjugal relation, and much given to dancing." It was a great trouble to us at the time, and even now we would like a fair chance to kick the fellow who wrote it. That the French family is as sacred as any in the known world, is a proposition we feel competent to advance. No one who has seen a French household, who has met the father, the mother and the children, who has witnessed the demonstration of affection of parent and child, who has seen or heard of the circumstantial and ceremonial marriage, can doubt the falsity of such a general accusation. Dependence of child to parent, of parent to child, of husband to wife, and of wife to husband, is a French characteristic which our American independence cannot imagine. The guardianship of the daughter is four-fold more strict in France than in England or America; and it is a gratuitous and unwarranted assumption that her affection is not constant as a wife. Above all things, the great affection which French fathers of all grades and ranks of life show for their children is an evident reply to this slander.—*Paris, with American Eyes, in the Penn Monthly.*

Excursion Trains in England.—You often meet very nice intellectual people there—people who have more time than money; and you do not meet a lot of flunkeys and maid-servants, as you are always liable to do in a second-class carriage. And I would advise everybody at times to travel in "covered carriages," for he will hear as careless talk, and as free discussion as he will hear anywhere. "Many a time have I snared a hare or a pheasant in those preserves," said a candid poacher to me, as the train swept along by the side of some woods. I remember hearing a very keen discussion on the teetotal question, and one of the disputants really put his point very neatly. "You go for a cup of tea to a temperance place, and you don't know if the water boils, or if the tea is good, or if the teapot is clean, or what they will charge, or anything about it." The voluble teetotal orator, with his stock of truisms and anecdotes, was vigorously routed by an unlooked-for opponent. Sometimes, in the corner of a long carriage, you may hear a man beginning to preach, as they used to do on Kensington Common before it was inclosed. More frequently, however, you may hear language which may best be described as the very reverse of devotional. But the great charm of these long journeys is often the touching frankness with which people, quickly ripening into kindly intimacy, will tell you the object of their journey, and the little story of their lives. Now here is a neat, pretty, ladylike girl, who is going by one of the tremendous excursion trains which will sometimes run, as under the auspices of Mr. Cook, from the north of Scotland to London. She had secured a corner seat of her carriage, with her back to the engine to avoid the draught, and she is warmly and safely wrapped up, and has a work-basket by her side, and a sufficiency of books and newspapers. She tells me presently that her journey is a long one; that she is crossing the Channel and going on to Rouen, where there is a colony of English, and she hopes to pick up enough French to enable her to get a better salary as a governess. Next, there is an old man whom you at once pronounce by his military bearing to be an old soldier. He tells me that he has been at Waterloo. I immediately rise and beg to have the honor of shaking him by the hand. Then I meet a strikingly intellectual man, evidently very ill, who is availing himself of an excursion ticket which will give him three weeks in the mild West of England. It is easy to see that his holiday is brief enough, and that his holiday, however prolonged, will not be able to do him any effectual good.

One result of the long day, cheap excursionist trains is that they bring multitudes of people within country and marine sights and sounds who in former days would have worked on, in unrelieved monotonous toil. "Eight hours at the sea-side" is now a placard industriously displayed at all busy centers of industry. "From London to Brighton and back for three shillings," is an established historical fact, which has been illustrated by art and might be well illustrated by poetry and romance. Excursion trains are of every possible kind and degree. Sometimes all the national schools of a town are going out for a holiday. Sometimes a benevolent rector is collecting all the poor of his parish, possibly the very poor of the work-house itself, and is giving them a day's airing in the country. They will smell the sweeter for it, you may be sure. The carriages are exclusively confined to the occupants intended for them; unless you are a very courageous student of manners you would hardly care to enter one of them; but you stand on the railway platform to watch, and you move your hat or handkerchief in answer to that somewhat quavering cheer, and you fervently hope they will enjoy themselves. Once in a second-class carriage, of a double compartment, there was a clergyman with a dozen young people, youths and maidens in equal number. One wondered who they could be until the clergyman spoke. "You will not mind my choir, Sir, if they try a glee?" and so with glee, song and anthem the choir sang away for forty miles down the line, startling the small roadside stations with unexpected bursts of melody.—*London Society.*

WIT AND HUMOR.

We do not believe that there can be found any definition of humor which will hold water for a moment that will either draw a clear and impassable line between wit and humor, or between humor and any other subdivision of the faculty of the ludicrous. All that keenly excites our sense of incongruity comes in one way or other under the same head, and it is the sense of the incongruous—whether in that thinnest and most superficial shape of puns or verbal tricks and artifices which form the staple of our worst burlesques, or in the highest of all forms in which the incongruity is brought home to the very roots of human passion and emotion—which constitutes the essence of every witty, humorous or ludicrous feat. When Pope, parodying Sir John Denham's description of the Thames in his poem on Cooper's Hill, likened Welstead to a current of thin beer—

> "So sweetly mawkish, and so smoothly dull,
> Heady, not strong, and foaming though not full"

he gave what would be ordinarily called a tolerable illustration of smartness in invective, in other words, of the lower order of satirical wit. The pungency, such as it is, of such a couplet as this as clearly consists in the various incongruities bound up together as does Thackeray's fine stroke of humor when he makes Becky, in the bitterest remorse for her own miscalculations, exclaim dolorously to Sir Pitt Crawley, when he is on his knees, begging her to become his wife, "Oh, Sir Pitt, I'm married already!" The difference between the two cases is that the incongruity which Thackeray delineates with his usual swift and bitter strokes, is the incongruity of the heart, the incongruity between the suggested feeling of remorse and Becky's selfish self-reproach; while the couplet in Pope contains nothing but a careful incongruity of metaphors and of literary proportions. Burlesque, travesty, caricature, parody, satire, contemptuous parable of that grim and saturnine kind in which Swift was so great a master, and finally, the humor rooted in the deepest and most delicate sense of the inconsistencies of human motive and feeling are all varieties of the same genus, essays in incongruity by minds more or less susceptible to the pleasant shock caused by various shades of incongruity. When *Hamlet* follows, in imagination, the noble dust of Alexander till he finds it stopping a bung-hole, he is in precisely the mood of mind which gives birth to humor, and if it does not exactly touch the springs of laughter, it is only because the contrasts between the humiliation of the flesh and the triumphs of the spirit have in all ages been so much the theme of meditation that we have ceased to feel the incongruity as a surprise, which is an absolute condition of the specific effect of either wit or humor.

The difference so deeply felt between a wit and a humorist consists only, we believe, in the greater degree of sharp intellectual paradox on the one hand, or of the paradox of personal and subjective feeling on the other, which is at the basis of the surprise. When Voltaire described taking medicine as "putting drugs of which we know little, into bodies of which we know less," the whole form of the criticism was sharply intellectual, and involved exceedingly little, if any, of that rapid gliding from one personal and subjective phase of feeling to another of an opposite kind to which it stands in paradoxical contrast, which is of the essence of humor. But when Coleridge, in his bitter attack on somebody's porter, asserted that "dregs from the bottom halfway up and froth from the top half way down constituted Perkins' Entire," that was a flash half way between wit and humor. The theoretical accuracy of the exposition, the satire implied in the contrast between this spurious combination of dregs and froth, and the word entire, (*integer,*) which expresses specifically wholeness and soundness of essence, were all what we should call wit; but the ripple of personal feeling in passing from the disgust of a thirsty man who has found his porter all undrinkable, to so intellectual a form of invective on it, is of the very essence of humor. Again, Charles Lamb's tipsy delight when the Cumberland stamp-distributor said that Shakespeare was a very clever man, delight which he displayed by lighting a bed-candle, dancing round him, and calling out, "Allow me to have a look at that gentleman's organs," while Wordsworth, in utter horror, tried to restrain him by reiterating, "Charles, my dear Charles!" was pure humor. There was hardly any intellectual operation involved in the matter at all, only the rapid transition of Lamb's own personal feeling from sleepy indifference to the most vivid curiosity on hearing so silly a remark. Where any other man would simply have laughed, Lamb, in spite of his soporific brandy-and-water, was apparently stimulated into the most intense desire to explore the sources of such a moral enigma; and the humor lies in his having realized the absurdity of the remark so much more vividly than he realized the conventional restraints imposed by social habits, that he could only ignore the latter altogether in his delight at finding a fine specimen of the literary idiot. So, again, Lamb's ready answer to the Highgate omnibus conductor, who put his head in to ask, "All full inside?" when Lamb was half asleep in the corner, "I really can't answer for the other ladies and gentlemen, but that last piece of pudding at Mrs. Gilman's did the business for me," was so humorous, not from the ready pun on the meaning of the conductor, but from the picture it presents to us of the interior mind of Charles Lamb, gravely assuming that the question was directed to the state of his stomach, and of the impulse of perfect candor which appeared to induce him to make this frank confession to the assembled company.—*The Spectator.*

The Sheikh Selim.—And who is the Sheikh Selim? "He is a saint." "Is he a doctor of law or divinity, like the Sheikh Aroussy?" "Better than that." "Is he the author of any remarkable work? Has he reclaimed the desert or founded a hospital?" "Better than all that." "Perhaps he has done some miracles, or made some prophecies?" "Better than that. Sheikh Selim is a man who has lived for forty years on the banks of the Nile—perfectly naked!" "What does he do?" "Nothing." "What does he say?" "He grunts like a pig." "Does he, at any rate, say his prayers, or perform his ablutions?" "Never in his life, because he is a saint." The Captain and sailors filled a basket with bread, and took money in order to do honor to this animal, (it is *de rigueur*, it appears, to pay this visit.) Never in my life have I looked on a more revolting creature than this horrible Mohammedan, seated in the dust with his knees up to his chin, his arms hanging down by his sides. His members are withered up by inaction, his woolly head and blubber-lipped face, stupid and idiotically disgusting, was lighted by two eyes like those of a boiled fish. Upon his skin, all cracked with continued exposure to the sun, some of his devotees used from time to time to pour oil. Men, women and children made pilgrimages to see him, seated in a circle around with admiring eyes.—*The Fellah, by Edmond About.*

At a Review.—It was with some difficulty that I made my way through the crowd and gained a front place not far from the debouchement of the Rue Royale. The only military man near me was a proud-looking Russian officer, who, from his large epaulettes and numerous decorations, I took to be a man of some consequence, and, from the sidelong glances at my plain and rather shabby pelisse, somewhat annoyed at my neighborhood. We were, however, knee to knee, and *bongré malgré*, destined to keep company, for the throng was too dense to admit of changing place; and so, as it fluctuated backward and forward, we were forced to advance or retire like files of the same squadron. The Cossacks were very actively employed with their long lances keeping us all back; but the crowd continually pushed us forward until we were sometimes almost in the ranks of the advancing column. At length, tired of his ineffectual attempts at restraining us within bounds, the Cossack who was our immediate sentry made an angry complaint to one of the general officers, and, from pointing our way, evidently particularized me and my neighbor. The General, flying into a passion, first looked thunder and lightning at us, and then, cane in air, rushed to the charge. It will readily be imagined that the ferocious gestures meant to drive us from the field only roused my John Bullism, and caused me to assume an air of defiance. Not so my superb neighbor; on him it had full effect. He looked intimidated, reined back his horse, and, turning, endeavored to push through the crowd and make his escape, leaving me to bear the brunt of the attack. The General, however, knew his game; so, passing me with a scowl which I smiled at, and a grumble which I did not understand, he pursued my friend with uplifted cane, which, every moment, I expected to see descend on his back. The scene was the most degrading I had ever witnessed—an officer in full uniform, his breast covered with decorations, actually bending low on his horse's neck and making a back to receive a caning, while, with upturned face, his looks seemed abjectly craving mercy. I wonder what the French thought of it. I blushed for the cloth, and most sincerely congratulated myself on being an Englishman. The chase continued until the discomfited hero was fairly driven from the field, when his bully returned fuming and chafing, and looking very fierce, and apparently very much vexed at the insolent indifference with which I purposely surveyed him.—*Journal of the Waterloo Campaign. By the late Gen. Cavalié Mercer.*

Cottage Interiors of Breton Laborers.—The interiors of such few cottages as I had opportunity of approaching fully realized the expectations raised by outward appearances. They had not any upper apartment. One residence room in front, and one much smaller behind, appeared to lodge all the inmates, the floor being of "puddled" or compressed clay. The principal bedstead—the "lit clos" or "shut-up"—was somewhat like our "press," but higher; standing against the wall, between the one window and the fire-place, and alongside of it was one of those dark oak coffers so commonly depicted in scenes of domestic life by Flemish and Dutch painters. One of the recesses by the fire-place was fitted up with a crib; a similar provision for roost being set up in the back room. Where there are three or four very young children, they are mostly placed in cradles suspended from one of the cross-beams overhead. The French call them "berceaunettes," (corrupted by our basket-makers into "bassinets,") but in Brittany these hanging babe-baskets are termed "bransels." I have seen the counterpart of them slung under the huge cabriolets at Naples, containing a child and a kitten. There was no lath nor plaster ceiling, nor open timbering; but in lieu thereof a surface resembling what in Kent is called raddle-work (for fences) laid across three or four slender cross-beams, and serving as a floor for stowing away sundries: among which were visible three cheeses and a basket full of onions. The articles depending from this were illustrative of Robinson Crusoe's cave; for there appeared to be a hook or loop for everything and anything; a horse-collar, a pair of long leather gaiters; a hock of ham, a lanthorn, a bunch of candles, a dead rabbit, and half-a-dozen red herrings. The scent diffused by this *olla podrida* was like that of a ship's hold after a long voyage; and the atmosphere at night must be most unwholesome; an evil greviously aggravated by the heap of pig-sty filth outside. The family sit on anything that may be sat upon, one or two chairs and two little forms only being visible. Indeed, in a space of fourteen feet by ten there could not be much room for a group of eight persons seated *à l'ordinare.* The table, four feet square, of a very white wood, (sycamore or pine,) resembled in its surface one of the tins used by pastry-cooks for the baking of Queen cakes; it exhibited eight cavities which would each hold three-quarters of a pint of liquid. This is the ingenious substitute for basins, mugs or plates, into which the *mère de famille* pours at dinner time the hot *potage.* Hereupon, each individual takes an iron or wooden spoon from the rack suspended over the table, and speedily disposes of that cabbage soup which is the mainstay of the cottage meal in Brittany. The bread is baked in round peck loaves; not, as is usual in France, in lengths of four or six feet, to be stowed away (like sticks or umbrellas) in an upright box in a corner; and for these round loaves there is a wicker case hanging close to the spoon-rack, which probably secures the bread from the action of peat-smoke, from mice, &c.—*A Ramble into Brittany.*

A Philosophical View of Blunders and Blunderers.—And if we look philosophically into the nature of a blunder we shall see that it certainly requires some wit to produce one. A blunderer is one who goes wrong; but to go wrong implies that he is going. He is thereby at once distinguished from the man who does not go at all, but who stands stock still. A blunder is not simple ignorance; it implies knowledge; it implies no doubt partial and misapplied knowledge; but still it does imply knowledge. It implies a certain amount of thought, of reflection and comparison, only of reflection and comparison which have had the bad luck to be turned to a wrong end. There is often great ingenuity displayed in a blunder. A blunder is often the result of a certain quickness of perception; a quickness of perception no doubt which needs to be reined in, a quickness of perception which sees part of a thing so fast that it fails to see the whole thing and its relations to other things, but still quickness of perception as opposed to slowness and dullness. A real blunder, a genuine good blunder, such as dwells in the mind and on which the mind falls back as a source of lasting enjoyment, always implies a certain measure of ingenuity. The pleasure afforded by the blunder is largely produced by tracing out the connection of ideas in the mind of the blunderer; and this connection is often very subtle and ingenious. The blunderer knows several things and connects them together; but either he fails to know some other thing which is needful for perfect knowledge, or else he connects the things which he does know in some way which is doubtless very plausible, but which unluckily is not right. We have seen it somewhere said that the difference of a blunder from pure ignorance is that the blunderer knows so much that he ought to know more. The blunderer, therefore, is always blameworthy, while the purely ignorant person is not necessarily blameworthy. It is perhaps no part of his business to gain the particular kind of knowledge in question, or he may have had no means of gaining it if he wished. But the blunderer clearly has had the opportunity of learning the particular subject, and he has made it part of his business to learn it. To make the blunder requires some knowledge, but the knowledge which is needful to make the blunder ought really to have kept him from making the blunder. Pure ignorance, then, is neither necessarily blameworthy nor necessarily amusing, while a blunder is in its own nature both amusing and blameworthy.—*Saturday Review.*

Eccentricities of Genius.—A favorite reminiscence was one concerning a coat. Mr. Mandeville was always partial to dressing, in the ornamental and luxurious sense of the term, and he liked to get his dress, like everything else, at a minimum of outlay. He ordered upon one occasion a coat, not from the kind of tailor he now patronized, but from a firm of the popular kind, which had a large shop-front, and did not disdain to exhibit goods in the windows with prices affixed. It was a lovely garment, carefully built to his figure, giving him a chest and waist such as few men could boast, and adorned with a prodigality of velvet and every possible kind of accessory. It was such a special coat, in fact, as only about three men in London would think of wearing, and when it was finished he threw it upon the tailor's hands, declaring it too tight. He did not object to the price, he said. Seven pounds was not much for a coat of the kind, and he was not the man to haggle about money; but what could he do if the thing would not fit? Having thus declared himself, and regardless of entreaties and remonstrances, he left the shop. Passing by two days after, by the merest accident, he saw the coat displayed in the window with the price ticketed upon it, £5. Mr. Mandeville was observed to shake his head. A week after he passed again—again by the merest accident—and saw the same garment still unsold, reduced to £3 10s. Mr. Mandeville upon this occasion was observed to smile; and the same afternoon a subordinate belonging to his theatre purchased the coat at that price and paid for it. Mr. Mandeville received his purchase with great pleasure and put it on. It fitted him admirably now: he must have fallen away a little since he had tried it on. But he was not quite satisfied. There is no glory in gaining a victory if your enemy is not conscious of his defeat. So, arrayed in his new plumage, he walked next day into the tailor's shop. "What do you mean," said he, "by selling me a coat with a loose button? Get your man to fix it at once." And while the discomfited tailor was engaged in executing the order, his liberal customer made the philosophical reflection: "What a world this is, where a man can never get the worth of his money without fighting for it!" Another little historical anecdote showed him in an even less dignified light. The original authority was a gentleman who had written a piece for Mr. Mandeville's theater, and was actively engaged in directing its production. One day the manager proposed, to facilitate business, that the two should have an early dinner on the premises. "But you must come out with me," he said, "while I order it in; we can talk on the way you know." After ordering the more important parts of the banquet, Mr. Mandeville entered a green grocer's shop and commanded some potatoes, which were put into the scales while he stayed talking. The tradesman turned aside for a minute to find an additional weight, or for some purpose of the kind, and in the interval Mr. Mandeville pocketed two potatoes, observing in a quiet way to his astounded companion, "If you do not take care of yourself, my boy, these rascals will always cheat you."—*Riddles of Love.*

A Papal Miracle.—Shortly after Easter an event occurred in Rome which throws an interesting light on the state of things in the Eternal City, and on the views of the Pope regarding his own person and office. The scene is at Monte Mario, in the neighborhood of Villa Melini. Leaning heavily on the arm of an attendant, the Pope climbed the steep ascent, the impersonation of corporeal weakness and decrepitude. Among a troop of mendicants, there was one lame of both feet, who seemed to have a particular claim on the compassion of the benevolent. As his Holiness drew near, the withered countenance of the beggar brightened up; he raised his hands, and every feature seemed to say: "Master, have pity on me!" Pope Pius went up to him, and when we recollect his very decided *penchant* for miracles, and his firm conviction that he himself is a wonderful instrument of Divine Providence, we can easily comprehend the sequel. Profoundly agitated, he raised his hand, and said to the infirm mendicant: "Arise, take up thy bed and walk!" It is hardly possible to form an idea of the effect produced on the poor sufferer by these words issuing from the mouth of infallibility. He stood a moment as if electrified, and then, with sparkling eyes, sprung up, and advanced two or three paces. The countenance of the Pope beamed with rapture, but in a few seconds the seemingly healed begger fell heavily to the ground. Like a soldier pressing forward with desperate energy to the attack of an inexpugnable fortress, the Pontiff cried a second time, "Arise, and walk!" but when the patient sprang up again only to fall down anew, the hands of the Pope trembled, his voice became hoarse, and he repeated the command a third time stammering. Yet another convulsive effort, and the eyes of the half-savage and filthy Lazarus revealed horribly all his suffering and his disppointment. The face of Pope Pius became deadly pale, and he was borne, half-fainting, to his carriage. In another moment the vehicle was rolling away at a furious pace, while the unfortunate mendicant lay writhing on the street and groaning.—*The Gartenlaube.*

Sentimental People.—There are people in whom sentiment is the normal condition; with whom this preponderance of feeling over judgment is habitual. There are people whose hearts are very much too large for their heads; with whom emotion is the governing principle, and reason quite a secondary power. They seem, indeed, quite to want the faculty of reason and reflection. They never can harmonize their feelings with the real merits of the object calling them forth. The first impression made upon their fancy takes full possession of them, and henceforth they can view the subject in no other light. These are sentimental people; specimens of whom every one has doubtless met with. To this class belong impulsive people, who are always rushing, upon the impulse of the moment, into some rash and foolish undertaking; always committing themselves, without a moment's reflection, to any hare-brained scheme which happens to appeal to their too susceptible fancy. To it belong the gushers,—people whose emotion gushes up and overflows at the slightest touch; who are always plunging from one extreme of feeling to another; the indulgence of whose feeling holds no proportion to the object calling it forth; who, for example, make as much fuss over the meeting with a friend whom they saw yesterday and are sure to see to-morrow, as the father would scarce be excused for making over the returned prodigal; whose emotional nature, in short, is under no rational control whatever. To it belong the Utopians—people who are always hoping to raise humanity to an utterly impossible perfection and by utterly inadequate means; who hope, for instance, to elevate the "noble savage" into an heroic character by giving him a tract and an umbrella, and to raise to an angelic perfection the idle drunken sot by giving him a vote. To this class belong the enthusiast and the fanatic, who are so impressed by some superficial quality of their hobby, which appeals strongly to their feelings, that they are utterly blind to all its defects. To this class belong women as a sex, whose nature is essentially sentimental; and to the same class belong, at least for the time being, all lovers, in whose case the reign of reason is suspended, and that of passion established. And to this same sentimental category belong all other species of the genus homo in whom the leading feature of sentiment, the preponderance of feeling over reason is found.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

The Pathos of Dickens.—But it will be asked where, then, is the secret of Dickens' pathos, such pathos as that with which he describes little Paul Dombey's death, or Nancy's murder. Can that really come under such a rationale of his genius as we have given? In the first place, we do not believe that Dickens' pathos is by any means his strong side. He spoils his best touches by his heavy hand in harping on them. Even in the death of little Paul a great deal too much is made of a very natural touch in itself,—the child's languid interest in the return of the golden ripple to the wall at sunset, and his fancy that he was floating with the river to the sea. Dickens is so obviously delighted with himself for this picturesque piece of sentiment, that he quite fondles his own conception. He used to give it even more of the same effect of high-strung sentimental melodrama, in reading or reciting it, than the written story itself contains. We well remember the mode in which he used to read, "The golden ripple on the wall came back again, and nothing else stirred in the room. The old, old fashion! The fashion that came in with our first garments and will last unchanged till our race has run its course, and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll. The old, old fashion—Death. Oh, thank God, all who see it, for that older fashion yet of immortality! And look upon us, angels of young children, with regards not quite estranged when the swift river bears us to the ocean." It was precisely the pathos of the Adelphi Theater, and made the most painful impression of pathos feasting on itself. We more than doubt, then, whether Dickens can be called a great master of pathos at all. There is no true lyrical, no poetic touch, about his pathos; it is, in the main, the overstrained pathos of melodrama. And that precisely agrees with our estimate of what he was greatest in. He could always abstract any single trait of human life, and collect round it all sorts of natural physical details. Just so, he describes the pity excited by little Paul's death, and frames his death-bed, as it were, in those gradual changes from light to shade, and shade to light, which take up so much of the perceptive power of a dying child. Of course, however, in all Dickens' attempts to describe, he describes with the intensity of genius. No one can fail to feel horror at the description of Sikes' feelings as he wanders about with his dog after the murder of Nancy. In the delineation of remorse he is, too, much nearer the truth of nature than in the delineation of grief. True grief needs the most delicate hand to delineate truly. A touch too much, and you perceive an affectation, and, therefore, miss the whole effect of bereavement. But remorse, when it is genuine, is one of the simplest of passions, and the most difficult to overpaint. Dickens, with his singular power of lavishing himself on one mood, has given some vivid pictures of this passion which deserve to live. Still this is the exception which proves the rule. He can delineate remorse for murder because there is so little limit to the feeling, so little danger of passing from the true to the falsetto tone. In general there is no delicate painting of emotion in Dickens. His love-passages are simply detestable. By far his greatest success, here, is the mixture of profound love with worship which poor Smike feels from afar for the sister of his friend, because in that picture a certain amount of restraint was imposed on the somewhat vulgar tenderness in which his heroes and heroines otherwise delight. But this failure to depict any of the subtler emotions, in their purest form, like his failure to depict a single real character as distinguished from his impersonation of a certain abstract type, surely confirms the impression that it is as a humorist, and as a humorist alone, that Dickens will be immortal. He drew one or two real moods of feeling with singular intensity, but fell into melodrama where delicacy of discrimination was requisite; but he could always accumulate round a single abstract type the most wonderful wealth of humorous illustration in the utmost detail, and it is his figures of this kind which will live forever, not as men, but as impersonations. Moliere's Tartuffe is poor and thin compared with Dickens' Pecksniff.—*Spectator.*

A POSTAL COURTSHIP.

"She is really the prettiest little creature I ever saw," said Mr. Willoughby Vane, as he turned from the window for the fiftieth time that morning. "Jane," he added, addressing the housemaid, who was clearing away the breakfast things, "have you any idea who the people are who have taken old Mr. Adderley's house opposite?"

"Well, yes, Sir, if you please," returned the handmaiden. "I met their cook at the grocer's the other day, and she said that her master's name was Black—Capting Choker Black—and that he was staying here on leave of absence with his wife and daughter, Sir."

"Oh, indeed!" Did she happen to mention the young lady's name?"

"Yes, Sir. She called her Miss Eva."

"Eva! What a charming name!" murmured Willoughby to himself; and then he added, aloud:

"That will do, Jane, thank you."

Mr. Willoughby Vane was a bachelor, twenty-eight years old, rich, indolent and tolerably good-looking. He lived with a widowed mother in a pleasant house in the Clapham road, and, having nothing else to do, had fallen desperately in love with his pretty *vis-à-vis,* and anxiously sought an opportunity for an introduction. However, having discovered the name of his enchantress, he determined to address her anonymously by letter.

Having decided upon taking this step, the next thing to be done was to put it into execution; and, having shut himself in his little study, after many futile attempts, he succeeded in framing an epistle to the lady to his satisfaction; begging her, if she valued his peace of mind, to return an answer to "W. V., The Post-office, Clapham-common." That done, he went out for a walk, and dropped the letter in the nearest box.

Regularly three times a day, for a week afterward, he called at the Post-office to see whether an answer had arrived for him. As the week advanced, Willoughby began to lose his appetite, and grew so restless and irritable that Mrs. Vane, like a fond mother, fancied that her dear boy was unwell, and begged him to consult their medical attendant. But her son laughed at the idea, knowing well that his complaint was beyond the doctor's skill to cure.

He was beginning to despair of ever receiving a reply, when to his great delight, on the seventh morning, a letter was handed to him by the postmistress, written in a dainty female hand, and addressed to "W. V." Almost unable to conceal his emotion, he quitted the shop, broke open the seal, and drank in the contents.

They were evidently of a pleasing nature, for he read the letter over again and again, kissed the envelope, put it into his breast coat pocket, and hurried home, to see his inamorata looking out of the window of the opposite house, as usual.

For a moment, his first impulse was to salute her respectfully; but immediately afterward he bethought himself that, as he was still *incognito,* the young lady would, perhaps, feel insulted by the action. Besides, how could she have any idea that he was "W. V.?" So he went indoors, and amused himself for three hours in inditing a reply to her letter, which he posted the same afternoon; and, in due course, a second answer arrived.

And so matters went on, a constant interchange of letters being kept up for a fortnight, during which time Mr. Willoughby Vane spent his days in running to and from the Post-office, writing letters, and watching his fair neighbor from the window of the dining-room.

"Confound it!" he would sometimes say to himself. "How very provoking the dear girl is! She never will look this way. I do wish I could catch her eye, if only for a moment. What a horridly sour-looking old crab the mother is! Depend upon it, Willoughby, that poor child is anything but happy at home with those two old fogies. Indeed, her letters hint as much." And having given vent to his feelings, he would put on his hat and walk to the Post-office, or shut himself in his room and compose another note to his "Dearest Eva."

At length, three weeks having flown rapidly away in this manner, he received a letter one morning from the young lady, which ran as follows:

TO W. V.

Sir: As it is useless to continue a correspondence in this manner, I think it is now time for you to throw off your incognito, and reveal your true name and position to one to whom you are not totally indifferent. Believe me that nothing inspires love like mutual confidence. Prove to me that I have not been imprudent in answering your letters by at once informing me who you are. It is with no feeling of idle curiosity I ask this, simply for our mutual satisfaction.

Yours, &c., EVA.

To which Willoughby replied by return of post:

Dearest Eva: If you will permit me to call you so! Have you not for weeks past observed a young man with his hair brushed back, anxiously watching you from the window of the opposite house? And although you have apparently never taken the slightest notice of him, I trust that his features are not altogether repulsive to you. I am that individual.

"Charmed by the graceful magic of thine eye,
Day after day I watch, and dream, and sigh;
Watch thee, dream of thee, sigh for thee alone,
Fair star of Clapham—may I add, mine own?"

To quote, with some alterations, the noble stanza of the poet Brown! And now I have a favor to ask you. Whenever you see me at the window, take no notice of me at present, lest my mother should observe it. In a few days she will be going out of town, and then we can throw off all restraint. Till then, adieu! Adieu my adorable one, adieu! My eyes are ever on you. Your own. WILLOUGHBY VANE.

To which epistle came the following answer:

Dear Sir: Your explanation is perfectly satisfactory. I may also add, that your features are not at all repulsive to— EVA.

"Bless her! What a delightful little soul she is!" ejaculated Willoughby.

And he went out, ordered a new suit of clothes, and had his hair cut.

"Willy," said Mrs. Vane to her son the next morning, "I wish you would do something to improve your mind, and not waste your time by looking out of the window all day as you have lately done. Come and read the Parliamentary debates to me, if you have nothing else to do."

The worthy lady was a red-hot politician, and for three mortal hours she kept him at this delightful task; at the expiration of which time he succeeded in escaping to his own room, where he wrote the following note to Eva:

Dearest Eva: I am overjoyed at the contents of your brief communication. If, as you say, my features are not altogether repulsive to you, may I hope that you will consent to be mine—mine only? WILLOUGHBY.

Back came the reply next morning:

Dear Willoughby: Your reply has made me feel very happy. It is very dull here—no society except my father and mother. I long for more congenial companionship. Thine, EVA.

In this delightful manner the days flew on—halcyon days, too, they were for Willoughby, and sweetened by the interchange of this and similar lover-like correspondence. On the following Monday morning, Mrs. Vane left town on a visit to some friends in Devonshire, leaving her son to keep house at home. That same afternoon, one of Capt. Black's servants brought the following note for Willoughby:

Willie: Have you any objection to my telling my dear papa all? Matters have now gone so far that it will be impossible for either of us to retract what we have written. Let us take papa into our confidence. I know his kind and generous nature well, and have no fear that he will oppose our union. Pray send me a line by bearer. EVA.

The answer was as follows:

My Own Eva: Do whatever you consider best. My fate is in your hands. If your papa should refuse his consent, I —— But I will not think of anything so dreadful! Fear not that I shall ever retract. Life without you would be a desert, with no oasis to brighten it. Yours until death, WILLOUGHBY.

That evening, just as Willoughby had finished dinner, he heard a loud double-knock at the street door; and, on its being opened, a strange voice inquired, in a loud tone.

"Is Mr. Willoughby Vane at home?"

His heart beat violently as Jane, entering the room, said:

"A gentleman wishes to speak to you in the library, Sir."

And she handed him a card, inscribed "Captain Choker Black, C. B., H. M.'s 1,794th Foot."

"I will be with him in a moment," said Willoughby; and he swallowed a couple of glasses of sherry, to nerve him for the interview.

"Captain Choker Black, I believe?" he said as he entered the library.

"Your servant, Sir," said the gallant Captain—who, glass in eye, was busily engaged in scrutinizing an engraving of the battle of Navarino. "Your servant, Sir. Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Willoughby Vane?"

Willoughby bowed.

"Then, Sir, of course, you know the business that has brought me here?"

Terribly nervous, and scarcely knowing what answer to make, our hero bowed again.

"Come, come, Sir, don't be afraid to speak out! My daughter has made me her confidant, so let there be no reserve between us. Eva has told me all!"

Here poor Willoughby blushed up to the roots of his hair.

"You see, I know all about it. You have fallen desperately in love with the poor girl; and, although you have never exchanged three words together, you are already engaged to be married. Mighty expeditious, upon my word! Ha! ha! ha! Pray excuse me for laughing, but the idea is somewhat comical! Ha! ha! ha!

As the Captain appeared to be in a very good humor, Willoughby's courage began to rise.

"Don't mention it, Sir. You are *her* father, and have a right to do what you please. But I sincerely trust that you have no objections to offer."

"I? None! Believe me, I shall be delighted to see my Eva comfortably settled. But harkye, Sir. Business is business. I am a plain, blunt man, and fifteen years' sojourn with one's regiment in India doesn't help to polish one. First of all, what are your prospects?"

And the Captain drew a note-book from his pocket, and proceeded to examine our hero, as if he were in a court of justice.

"You are an only son, I believe?"

"I am."

"Good." And down went the note in the pocket-book.

"Your age?"

"Twenty-eight next birthday."

"Twenty-eight! Good. Is your constitution healthy?"

"I believe so. I have had the measles, whooping-cough and mumps."

"Disorders peculiar to infancy. Good." And the Captain scribbled away again.

"Are you engaged in any business or profession?"

"None."

"Then how on earth do you live?"

"On my private income, Captain."

"Then all I can say is, you're an uncommonly lucky fellow to be able to subsist on that. I only wish I could. What is your income?"

"About seven hundred a-year."

"Is it in house property, shares in limited companies, or the funds? If in public companies, I should be sorry to give two years' purchase for the lot."

"In the New Three per Cents."

"Good. I think I may say, very good! What sort of temper are you?"

"Well, that's rather a difficult question to answer," said Willoughby, smiling for the first time.

"Hang it, Sir, not at all!" returned the Captain. "If any one asked me my temper, I should say 'Hasty! Sir—confoundedly hasty!' And Choker Black's proud of it, Sir—proud of it!"

"Say about the average," answered Willoughby, timidly.

"Temper average," said the Captain, jotting it down. "I think those are about all the questions I have to ask you. You know my daughter by sight?"

"I have had the pleasure of seeing her frequently——from the window, Sir!"

"And you think you could be happy with her?"

"Think, Captain! I am certain of it."

"Very good. Now, harkye, Mr. Willoughby Vane. Marry her, treat her well, and be happy. Neglect her, blight her young affections by harshness or cruelty, and hang me, Sir, if I don't riddle you with bullets! Gad, Sir, I'm a man of my word, and I'll do what I say, as sure as my name's Choker Black!"

"I have no fear on that score, Captain. Unite her to me, and if a life of devotion—"

"I know all about that," said the Captain. "Keep your fine phrases for the girl's ears. Give me your hand, Sir. I've taken a fancy to you!"

"You flatter me, Captain!"

"Hang it, sir, no! Choker Black never indulges in flattery. Don't be afraid to grasp my hand, Sir; it's yours so long as I find you plain sailing and straightforward. But if ever I suspect you of any artifice or deception, I'll knock you down with it. So now I hope we perfectly understand each other."

"One word more," said Willoughby. "Am I to understand that you consent to our union?"

"Certainly. You can be married to-morrow, if you please. Sir, the happiness of my dear child is my first consideration. Gad, Sir, I am not a brute—not one of those unnatural parents people read of in novels. Choker Black may be a fire-eater in the field; but, at any rate, he knows how to treat his own flesh and blood."

"Captain, you overwhelm me with gratitude."

"Say no more about it. Clap on your hat and come across the road with me, and I'll introduce you to my daughter at once."

Scarcely knowing what he was about, Willoughby did as he was told. They crossed the road together, and the Captain opened his door with a latch-key.

"One moment if you please," said Willoughby, who was titivating his hair and arranging his cravat.

"Are you ready now?" asked the Captain.

"Quite."

"Mr. Willoughay Vane," cried the Captain, ushering our hero into the drawing-room. Then, waving his hand, he added, "Allow me to introduce you to my wife and daughter."

Willoughby looked exceedingly foolish as he bowed to the two ladies. On a couch by the fireside sat his enchantress, looking more bewitchingly radiant than ever; her *vis-à-vis* being the tall, thin, angular woman in black that he had frequently noticed from over the way.

"What a contrast," thought Willoughby, "between mother and daughter!"

"Annie, my dear, Mr. Willoughby Vane is nervous, no doubt. You know the adage. Let us leave the young people together, and he'll soon find his tongue then, I'll wager," said the Captain, addressing the *younger* of the two ladies, who immediately rose from her seat.

"Stay, Sir—there is some mistake here!" said Willoughby. "This lady is—" and he pointed to the gaunt female.

"My daughter, Sir!" said the Captain. "My daughter by my first wife."

"And this—" ejaculated our hero, turning to the young lady.

"Is my second wife, Sir!"

Mr. Willoughby Vane fled from his home that night. About a month later his almost broken-hearted mother received a letter from him explaining the whole affair; and the post-mark bore the words "Montreal, Canada."—*Once a Week.*

FRANK FELLOWSHIP.—What advantage is it to the community at large, or even to the individual, that a congenial remark passed by a stranger should be met with coldness, as it so frequently is in many of the situations in which one encounters strangers? To what good effect do persons meeting under the roof of a common friend so frequently deprive themselves of the pleasure of converse, on the bald and ridiculous ground that no formal introduction has placed them on terms of converse? What advantage does any one derive from the rigid withholding of communion which we witness in the picture-gallery, in the concert-room, at the flower-show or in the railway-carriage? Propriety is an admirable goddess, unquestionably; but these things, be it remembered, are nothing but her shadow; and, if we could manage to get her substantial self out into the noontide brilliance of genuine sociability, we should find the shadow at the same minimum as other noontide shadows. If we only chose to cultivate a little more frank fellowship, we should find life go with redoubled elasticity. If we could prevail upon ourselves to do a little more rejoicing with those who rejoice, and weeping with those who weep, we should find it an admirable lever, and we should not thereby lose one atom of capacity to be extra-super-moral, or extra-super-commercial, or extra-super-honest. The evils of pseudo-propriety worship do not end with the destruction of congeniality abroad, for, be it observed, the whole life of the votary is colored by it; and those who are most constrained abroad are pretty sure to be most constrained at home. Those who are most reluctant to share little sympathies with the strangers are almost certain to be least open to the sympathies of home life, through which all goods are heightened and all evils lessened.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

IN BEHALF OF BOARDING-HOUSE LANDLADIES.—I confess that, on the whole, I have a good deal of sympathy with the boarding-house landladies. They have often a hard and anxious life, and ask no other return than that they should be able to keep a roof over their heads, and sit down daily to comfortable meals, like their customers. Some of them, like inimitable Mrs. Todgers, are dreadfully worried by the subject of gravy, and even have to palter with their consciences for the sake of a guinea a week. The landlady of a boarding-house sometimes flaunts with silks and satins, displays a commanding bosom and an imperial air; but more frequently she has the saddened lines of craft and care, the careful craft of violently stretching two non-elastic ends to meet. It is a sad sight when it becomes perfectly clear that the two ends will not meet; sad to witness the spasmodic cheerfulness of the gradually thinning table, and to take note of the failing hope of better days. If there is no capital to fall back upon, perhaps the landlady will take boarders at a lower price than she really ought, for the sake of the ready money. Then the temptation comes that she should take the ready money for urgent expenses, and run up long bills with the neighboring tradesmen. I know, my rigid friend, that you think it the most wicked thing in the world that any one should eat a morsel which he has not paid for. But for a man in circumstances of urgent necessity—or for a woman either—society is pretty well broken up into its original elements, and the imperious instinct of self-preservation is clamorous above all things.—*London Society.*

FINE ARTS.

Academy of Design—New Pictures—Among the Artists.

In the Summer Exhibition of the Academy of Design we do not find many new pictures. Indeed, with the exception of a few landscapes, and Mr. MCGRATH's painting in the east room, we recognize no new canvases. Most of the pictures of the Spring exhibition have, however, been rehung. Several meritorious works that have hitherto occupied bad positions, have been placed in the line, and can now be seen to advantage. The exhibition is, therefore, worth a visit on that account alone. Mr. MCGRATH's picture, referred to above, represents a lady standing beneath embowering trees, and leaning forward to watch the approach of some one visible to herself alone. The open letter in her hand seems to say that this is a love affair, and the lady being first at the trysting place. We cannot see her countenance, but we feel sure it must be a charming one. The figure is natural and graceful in pose; the foliage is well painted and the color good. It is certainly one of the most striking *genre* pieces in the exhibition. Mr. W. T. RICHARDS has another fine marine piece at GOUPIL's—a long sketch of sea and shore, with a sail in the distance. To our thinking, this picture, simple as it is in detail, is the best Mr. RICHARDS has yet painted. In color, perspective, light and shade, it is admirable. The long stretch of wet sand in the foreground, with the play of light thereon, is finely given, and could never have been painted by any one who has not made as close a study of sea and shore as Mr. RICHARDS has. It is no disparagement to other marine painters to say that Mr. RICHARDS stands at the head of his profession in delineating the class of subjects he has chosen for his studies.

THE ARTISTS.

Many of our artists are still in town and engaged over easels that promise abundant fruit. Mr. LE CLEAR is surrounded with work, the most important of which is a three-quarter length portrait of Ex-Gov. J. G. SMITH, of Vermont, a commission for the Capitol of that State. The well-known features of EDWIN BOOTH are on another canvas. The portrait is well toned and gratifying, but as it was painted some time since, we miss the stern lines and shadows that darken the actor's face at the present day. W. H. BEARD is as indefatigable and industrious as ever. He has several works on hand which promise to keep him employed for some time to come. Quite a large canvas, intended for Mr. D. W. JAMES, is fairly under way. In the immediate foreground of this painting a fine buck is standing with head erect; around him are his family, whose loving, gentle eyes express their confidence in their guide and protector. The shadow of a deep wood, with straggling rays of sunlight, adds to the beauty of the picture. In these works of tender sentiment Mr. BEARD is seldom approached. This artist has also on the easel a series of cartoons, already noticed, that will form a work of value and interest, and of which the letter-press will be supplied by BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, BAYARD TAYLOR and others. DE HAAS is at work upon a fine coast scene which is near completion. It is a good example of this artist's power and capability. His splendid atmospheric effects, the glories of his sunsets, and the faithful delineation of water, cloud and cliff, place him among the first of our marine painters. HUBBARD is spending the last few hours of his stay with us over a canvas that promises much originality and beauty. He has a very pretty little moonlight effect in his studio which attracts a great deal of attention. Mr. CASILEAR is giving the finishing touches to a charming picture intended for Mr. S. P. AVERY. A. CARY SMITH is engaged on one of his fine marines—the yacht *Sappho* under full spread of canvass. In this picture the ocean is capitally rendered, the heavy swell and unfathomatle depth being well portrayed. Mr. JAMES HART is finishing a large view of Haverstraw Bay and the surrounding country. It is one of the best pictures he has yet painted. His work completed, Mr. HART will betake himself to his favorite Lake George and the Adirondacks, of which he has already a number of most valuable sketches, the result of former visits. Mr. CONSTANT MAYER has returned from Paris with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and has fitted up, in Cassone's Building, Twenty-seventh-street and Broadway, a charming and tasty studio. He is at present engaged upon several full-length portraits for American and European commissions. Mr. HORATIO STONE has at his studio in East Fifteenth-street, a colossal bust of HARVEY, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and a sketch model for a colossal statue, from the portrait by DOMENICHINO, which it is in contemplation to complete and erect in the Central Park.

A Precious Knave—Successful and Wholesale Swindling.

From the Springfield Republican, July 7.

The swindler WHITCOMB was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning, but there was no trial, and consequently no testimony taken. Mr. MCINTIRE, the criminal's counsel, entered a demurrer at once to the indictment, acknowledging its facts, but claiming that they constituted no offense of which the law could take cognizance. Mr. STEARNS, with even more than his customary sharpness, endeavored to persuade Judge MORTON that the case came within the meaning of the statute, though not covered by the letter; but the Judge reserved his decision till Friday, and retained the prisoner under $1,000 bonds. It seems to be a fact that the law is so worded that it does not directly apply to this fellow's fashion of fraud, and it is seriously feared that it gives him a loophole of escape. If so, it is another of the frequent examples of the law's absurd insufficiency. This man is admitted to be a lying knave, and had just wheedled a congregation out of a sum of money by working upon their human compassion for misfortune; he is known to live by swindling as other men do by labor and some by pettifogging, and yet under the law he has committed no crime! It is a pity the law can't be tempered with a little common sense for the occasion. Testimony to his antecedents comes thronging in from all quarters. We have from a Saratoga paper a long account of his appearance there lately with about the same story he had here. Then he came from Kansas, and had just been robbed of $200 by pickpockets, completely deceived some of the sharpest and most discriminating citizens, and the guests at Congress Hall, where they made up $200 for him; and then, says the paper, "that dear, holy, impecunious, sick, crippled and pickpocketed man went out from among us speedily." He went thence to the Round Lake camp meeting, where he was "smoked" at once and helped off with a healthy Methodist grip on his coat collar and some vigorous Methodist boots following close behind. If he gets free here, by the way, we trust that he will be assisted out of town with the same ceremonies. We have also received this letter from Rev. Dr. TODD, of Pittsfield, which will explain itself:

To the Editor of the Republican:

It is a painful duty to expose the weaknesses and follies of our fellow men. From different States, I have received letters, even from the middle of Iowa, inquiring about the "Rev. Mr. Whitcomb," representing himself as my nephew, saying that his mother died in my house, that he was a prisoner of war, sometimes in the Libby Prison, and sometimes at Andersonville, telling men now he saw their brothers starved to death, has always just been robbed, &c., &c. For some time I thought he must be insane, but I am now convinced that he is an unmitigated impostor. His story always draws money. Last week he swindled $200 (two hundred) out of the kind inmates of Congress Hall, Saratoga, by the pickpocket story; and now I see he has imposed on our good Methodist brethren of your city. The sum of what I feel a duty to say is, that I never saw him, nor his mother; that he is no relative of mine, and if he was I should grieve to have such relationship raise the slightest barrier between him and the State prison.

PITTSFIELD, July 6, 1870. JOHN TODD.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There is perhaps no popular fable which receives more frequent illustration than that of the three black crows who, by diligent inquiry, were discovered to have been created by successive imaginative additions to "something black." The latest example in point is a statement, by the English *Court Journal*, that the *Transcontinental*, which the Bostonian excursionists to San Francisco published in the cars, during their transit from the East, in an established daily of the Pacific Railroad, and that it contains the news and telegrams collected at the various stations on the route "for the edification of the passengers." As an additional marvel, it is stated that during the same wondrous journey one of the cars is regularly set apart as a concert-room, and "performances are given nightly." Probably the next enterprising English journalist who touches this inexhaustible theme will discover that bullocks are slaughtered en route for consumption by the passengers, and that it is in contemplation to permit the occupants of through-going cars to elect from time to time a special representative to Congress. The statement would be swallowed as implicitly as the preceding, and, as the *Court Journal* gravely puts it, Europe would take off her hat to America and salute her as indeed 'fast.'"

It would be interesting to compare the numbers of the people who have attempted to construct a perpetual motion with those of kindred theorists, who have convinced themselves by mathematics of the possibility of winning fabulous sums at gaming tables. A speculator of the latter kind, an employe of the Tribunal of Commerce at Paris, called M. BRUNEAU, lately started, along with a friend, for Baden in full possession of a plan that must inevitably break the bank. Unfortunately M. BRUNEAU, probably owing to the mistake of a few figures, broke first, and as the $6,000 with which he had attempted the experiment had been borrowed from the coffers of his Department, he was under the necessity of explaining his little blunder before one of the Courts, and was awarded four months' imprisonment for a leisurely examination of his calculations.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been frequently quoted as the most powerful of trades unions existing in England, or, possibly, in any other part of the world. According to a late statement in the *Contemporary Review*, by Mr. GEORGE POTTER, it comprises more than 33,000 members. Its income is nearly £83,000, ($415,000 gold.) "During the nineteen years of its existence, it has paid to members out of work £485,824; to sick members, £179,165; for accidents and funerals, £73,450; in superannuations, £53,327; in benevolent grants and assistance to other trades, £25,302; making in all the princely sum of £817,068, ($4,085,340 gold,) and leaving a balance in hand of £76,176."

Iola, in Kansas, was little more than a week ago the scene of an exercise of justice according to the precedents of Judge Lynch. A farmer, named DOSEN, residing near Humboldt, had in his employment a boy of twelve to fourteen years of age. He seems to have been in the habit of brutally maltreating the lad, and at last whipped him so cruelly as to have caused his death. Declaring to the neighbors that the boy had absconded, DOSEN buried his corpse in a well situated upon the farm. He shortly after began to fill up the well, and suspicion was thereby excited, which he vainly endeavored to allay. The cavity was reopened, and the body of the murdered boy was discovered with the marks of the lash still visible. Being taken into custody, DOSEN confessed his guilt, after which he was taken to Iola and lodged in jail. Between midnight and daylight on the following morning, the jailor was roused by a party who said they had a horse-thief to deliver into custody. On opening the door, he was immediately overpowered by the crowd, who burst into the jail and proceeded to search for DOSEN. He was found and hurried off to a place some five miles out of the town, where he was immediately hung and his body left swinging in the air.

The *North German Correspondent* gives some statistics to show the intimate connection that exists between abundant space in house-room in cities and the average of health and mortality. It says:

> "The average number of persons living in a single house in London is 8, in Berlin 32, in Paris 35, in St. Petersburg 52 and in Vienna 55. For every 1,000 inhabitants the average annual mortality in London is 24, in Berlin 25, in Paris 28, in St. Petersburg 41, and in Vienna 47. The average proportion of illegitimate to legitimate births is in London 4 per cent.; in Berlin 16 per cent.; in Paris 20 per cent.; in St. Petersburg 26 per cent., and in Vienna 51 per cent. It is evident from these figures that in those cities where the population are much restricted in house-room, not only is the mortality higher, but the number of illegitimate births is also greater."

We are somewhat behind the Old World in the matter of reliable social statistics, but have every reason to expect that the completion of the present census will furnish a more accurate basis than we hitherto had for such deductions.

The *Tomahawk*, an English satirical journal, publishes the prospectus of a new paper, to be called the *Daily Dustbin*, to be composed, as its name implies, "of all those well-known ingredients that secure for a London newspaper its success." The following constitute some of the special recommendations:

> "The reporting will be faithful and amusing. The 'Man-Woman Case' will be made an especial feature, and full and interesting accounts will be published of the trial from day to day."
>
> "The object of the *Daily Dustbin* will be to enrich its proprietors, and gain for them an *entrée* into society."
>
> "To secure these most desirable ends, the Ministers of the day will be toadied to their hearts' content. A special wire will be laid on between Fleet-street and Downing-street, and everything will be done that can be effected to secure the dinner cards of the Premier's wife."
>
> "Sensational. Nasty subjects will be treated with poetical lewdness. Dirty ideas will be seasoned with stories from LEMPRIERE and selections from the *Dictionary of Quotations*."
>
> "In fact, the proprietors of the *Dustbin* will conduct their paper in a spirit suggestive of the loftiest Christian aspirations, coupled with a commercial enterprise worthy of the best days of the Mosaic dispensation."

The New-Orleans papers generally accept the introduction of Chinese labor into that city as one of the necessities of modern trade. The *Times* points out that "when Eastern cigar manufacturers can ship tobacco to California, have it made into cigars by Chinese labor and returned at a less cost than they can have them manufactured for at home, it is high time that the cigar manufacturers realized the necessity of prospecting for some new business." It claims that Chinese labor stands in very much the same position as machinery, which has, at times, wiped out whole communities of handicraftsmen. It concludes with a special word, not certainly of a very comforting character, to the cigar-makers and the shoe-makers who have been the first to feel the brunt of the new competition. "The wise among them will turn their attention to other callings; only the unheeding will waste time and opportunity in fighting a losing battle against fate."

The French Minister of Justice has lately furnished some curious statistics to the *Journal Officiel*, from which it appears that Paris is in a fair way to rival Chicago in furnishing numerous instances of a disposition to untie the knot matrimonial. The artisan classes furnish the largest proportion of the malcontents of wedlock. Of three thousand applications for divorce in 1868, more than half emanated from the capital, and of the entire number 1,258 belonged to the working class. The immense preponderance of these complaints emanated from injured wives, only 317 out of the above-mentioned three thousand complaints being those of husbands. Still referring to the same annual list, there were twenty-four cases that took place in the first year of marriage, and exactly the same number after more than forty years of wedded life. Up till the tenth year the number of applicants for separation steadily increases, and after this the average becomes less, not disappearing, however, even after fifty years of wedlock, at which latter period no less than three couples are found unable to drag any longer the galling chain. Perhaps the most curious fact of all is, that two out of every three of these dissatisfied couples had children.

Some of the London papers having complained of the fact that scores of ill-favored men might be seen daily using the public parks as a sleeping apartment, and having suggested that the grass should be well watered in order to put a stop to the practice, the *Pall Mall Gazette* makes the following very sensible remarks: "The rough asleep is a sight which ought to make some of us ask ourselves—if we made our rulers do their duty would there be no fit shelter for that homeless man? In the meantime let us not be in too great a hurry to awaken him. There is an old proverb, 'Let sleeping dogs lie,' and an old song, 'When sorrow sleepeth, wake it not.' When the rough sleeps among the flowers in the Park let us for the moment forget his errors and remember our own."

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times* explains that the great contest on the Mississippi, between the *Natchez* and the *Lee*, has been a question of superior power against perfection of mold. The *Natchez* was built with the express purpose of beating the *Lee*, and her lines were very much finer, as was exemplified by the way in which the latter boat rolled up the surges from her bow, while the former glided through the water without a ripple. The *Lee*, however, had the power, as will be seen from the following figures, and gained the race in consequence of it:

> "The cylinders of her engines are forty inches in diameter, giving, in round numbers, a piston-surface of 1,200 square inches to each engine, or 2,400 inches to both. The cylinders of the *Natchez* measure 34 inches in diameter, giving a piston-surface of 867 square inches to each engine, or 1,734 inches to both. Therefore, the *Lee* has an excess of 666 square inches of piston-surface. Under the locked safety valve rule the *Lee* is allowed a working pressure of 128 pounds to the square inch, and the *Natchez* 139 pounds. The first, then, has a pressure of 307,200 pounds, and the latter 241,026 pounds, supplied to their two engines at every stroke. The *Lee* having an excess of 66,174 pounds over the *Natchez*. The engines of both boats are ten feet stroke, there being, therefore, no difference of power on that score."

However desirable fast steamboats may be in an age where time is emphatically money, it is desirable, in the interests of public safety, that a less hazardous method of testing their capabilities should be found than that of racing when fully freighted with passengers.

The details to hand of the appalling railroad accident, which occurred lately in the north of England, contain sundry curious facts. The manner of the occurrence was as follows: A freight train had just left Newark on the way to London, when the axle of one of the cars snapped, and that car, along with a few others, was thrown upon the down track, along which an excursion train was advancing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. The collision was severe and instantaneous, the passenger locomotive being swung completely around and turned over on its side. The tender was shivered, and the two following cars, bounding over the prostrate locomotive, were crushed up in one mass of ruins, and a large proportion of their occupants instantly killed. Out of 389 passengers carried by the train, about one-seventh of the entire number were either killed or seriously injured. A party of gentlemen were playing whist in a car, and one of them having revoked, his place was taken by another. The collision came immediately after, and the new addition to the whist party was killed, while the gentleman he had relieved escaped. Two newly-married couples were on the train, in one case the wife only was killed, in another both husband and wife. A passenger, acting under a sort of presentment, wrote his name and address on an envelope, with the remark that if he was killed it would be known who he was. The flaw in the axle which caused the collision is said to have been of a nature which could not have been discovered, but a searching inquiry is being instituted into the circumstances.

The Indian tribes around Lake Superior appear to have as ardent an attachment to the celebration of the "Glorious Fourth" as the most patriotic of white citizens. They are reported to have congregated in force at Sault Ste. Marie on the national anniversary, and to have expressed their sympathies by guzzling fire-water, shooting fire-crackers, and indulging in other civilized sports. And acting up to the utilitarian tactics lately developed by the wards of the nation, they embraced the opportunity to have a pow-wow with the Pay-master, Major LONG, in regard to their annuities. The spokesman of the deputation was a chieftian bearing a name whose English equivalent was "Rip Roarer of the Rapids." The representative of the Government assured them that their annuities would be punctually paid, but warned them that those who were drunken and spent all their money for whisky would not receive any lands, because they would soon have them mortgaged to the rum-sellers, and the latter would get all the benefit of them. The Indians being probably in that repentant mood which follows a day's excess, grunted their united satisfaction both with the information and the implied advice.

It may be a contribution to philosophical nomenclature to learn what are a butler's ideas of a "phenomenon." The *Pall Mall Gazette* records that a gentleman named NALPY, residing at Wimbledon, was wakened lately in the middle of the night by tremendous noises as of violent breakages. On descending, the drawing and dining rooms were found to be in great disorder and filled with broken glass and furniture. The butler was found drunk in his pantry, and a policeman was afterward discovered in a similar state, reposing in a garden near the house, with four bottles of wine stowed in as many different pockets. The butler being conducted by a Police Inspector into the drawing-room, and being asked whether he could account for the extraordinary appearance, said that he could not, and took refuge in a phrase under which many preceding philosophers have veiled their ignorance,—"it's a perfect phenomenon!"

The public are probably not without their suspicions that sundry one-armed patriots who are found in soldier's garb grinding hand-organs at street corners, are not exactly the maimed warriors they profess to be. Popular generosity is, however, sufficiently productive to render it profitable to take advantage of a too confiding people. A Cincinnati genius lately conceived the bright idea of fitting out a sham soldier, and working the trade for his own profit. An individual having been found who had lost an arm in feeding a threshing-machine, he was duly supplied with an organ and cigar-box, and under an agreement of being paid three dollars a day, began to collect the donations of a sympathetic public, and hand them over to his employer. For a time the plan worked to the satisfaction of the capitalist, but by and by he found it necessary to put his hand into his pocket in order to make up the day's wages of the musician. Compelled to suspect his employe of base ingratitude, he determined to put him to the test, and having duly watched his proceedings, he made out conclusively the fact of his dishonesty. The disabled minstrel was accordingly paid off, and his employer intimated that in the morning he would call for the organ which he had so basely misapplied. The visit was made, but the organ was only found, after diligent search, in a pawn-shop, where it had been left in lieu of $10. The one-armed musician was reported as having "jumped the town," and the speculator was left to muse sadly oxer human duplicity.

The widow, son, daughter and mother of a passenger who was lost in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Carnatic*, have recovered, in separate proportions, damages amounting to $15,000 gold from the Company, on the ground that the vessel was lost through negligence. It was shown that due care had not been taken in getting the passengers into boats before the ship went down, and that other facts bore against the Company. The case is highly important as a precedent, and will doubtless be the prelude of several such actions.

ANCIENT HARVARD.

Cambridge Sixty Years Ago—Reminiscences of a Graduate—The old Secret Societies.

Rev. JOSEPH ALLEN, D. D., of Northborough, Mass., contributes the following pleasant reminiscences of Harvard College and Cambridge, sixty years ago, to the Boston *Advertiser*:

"Among the pleasant memories of my college-life, I recall the literary societies of which I became a member. At the commencement of our first term, in the autumn of 1807, we formed a mess, consisting of eight members, which was duly organized under a written constitution, with this appropriate motto:

"Order is Heaven's first law, and 'tis confest,
That order used in Commons is the best."

The constitution was written by GILMAN, and I remember one of the rules forbade the use at table of all profane and indecent language, under the penalty of four and a half pence for every violation of this rule. It was my duty to collect the fines, which, I am sorry to say, amounted to a sum sufficient to pay for a supper at MORSE's at the close of the first term. Among my messmates was ROBERT COFFIN, a son of Admiral COFFIN of the British navy, who soon took up his connection to finish his college course at Oxford. The first literary society of which I became a member was formed in our Freshman year, with the classic name of "Aureus Ramus," a pleasant circle of ten or twelve, who met once in two weeks for improvement in composition. I may be mistaken, but I think it began and ended with the class of 1811.

Another secret society to which I was admitted in the last term of our Freshman year, was "The Institute of 1770," and which, if I remember right, went by the name of "The Patriotic Society." It consisted of fifteen or twenty members of each of the three upper classes, who met at WYTHE's on the west side of the Common, for improvement in elocution. At the close of each term the presiding officer for that term was expected to deliver an oration, on which occasion honorary members were invited to be present. The society had a good library, and the regular meetings were well attended. A catalogue of members was published a few years since. New members were admitted each year from the Freshman and Sophomore classes, and I well remember how astonished I was to receive a call one day at my room, No. 17 Hollis, from SAMUEL BIRD, a junior, the first scholar in his class, who invited me to walk with him, and who communicated to me the gratifying intelligence that I had been elected as a member. This was termed "sounding" the new member. Mr. BIRD was a remarkable young man. He was of age when he left his father's farm; fitted for college in seven months, stood at the head of his class, and graduated with the highest honors, but with impaired health and a hacking cough, which terminated in consumption. Soon after Commencement his friends sent him to Charleston, S. C., where he died the following Winter. He was in his whole *physique*, as well as in his intellect, a model man.

Another literary society, to which I was admitted at the close of the Sophomore year, was the Hasty Pudding Club; and it is pleasant to recall the savory dish with which we were regaled at our meetings, as well as the literary exercises which followed. Those exercises consisted chiefly, I think, of judicial trials, the meetings being turned into courts of justice, conducted with all the formality of regular tribunals. At the close of each term an oration and poem were delivered by members of the society. Two of the poems delivered on these occasions—one by FROTHINGHAM and the other by DAMON, the former on "Magnanimity," the latter on "Turnpikes,"—were printed in the *Harvard Lyceum*, a periodical instituted by members of the Class of 1811. DAMON's poem began with the lines:

"Of turnpikes, turnpike gates, and taking toll,
Of roads, as plumb-line straight, or ten-foot pole."

The serio-comic description of these once-popular roads contained in this poem, was quite entertaining, and was listened to with much favor. Of the Porcellian Club I had no personal knowledge, not having had the honor of being admitted as a member. The societies of which I have given some account were all of a literary character, as was also that of the Phi Beta Kappa, into which we were admitted in the last part of the Junior year. Besides these, a club was formed in our Junior year by some ten or twelve members of our class, which received the name of "The Harvard Lyceum," who engaged to contribute articles for a periodical—the first, I believe, of its kind, and went by the name of *The Harvard Lyceum*. Its chief contributors were Everett, Fuller, Frothingham, Damon, and Gilman, some of whose articles were highly creditable to their authors. It lasted but nine months, and died for want of patronage. Some of the articles by its chief contributor, Mr. EVERETT, bear unmistakable marks of the genius and scholarship for which he was distinguished. Among the wittiest of his contributions was a mock review of an imaginary heroic poem, "The Ad, by Joel Lowbard," being an imitation or travesty of BARLOW's "Columbiad," a splendid edition of which, in quarto, had just been published. A brief extract, relating to the mode of conveyance from Cambridge to Boston in those days, may afford entertainment to your readers:

"This," [meaning the Cambridge stage, which went to Boston and returned twice a day,]

"This (when some Saturday, whose darling day
Opes College gates, and points the unwinded way,
Bids each smart student toss his logic down,
Brush his best coat, and road him into town.)
Flings wide its doors, and on three seats bestows
Fifteen fat folks, and sadly bids them close.
The bare-bone beasts, nor lash nor handle mind,
Lag the lean leg, and heave the broken wind.
In vain the chirrup cheers them on their way,
Nor oats their spirits spur, nor English hay.
Sad, salt, marsh mowings make their morning mites,
Their niggard noonings, and their nips at nights."

A First-class "Maison" in Paris—Hints for New-York Builders.

From the Penn Monthly, for July.

The location is the corner of the Rue Scribe, the Boulevart Haussmann, and the Rue Neuve des Maturins. The corner on the Boulevart Haussmann and the Rue Scribe is an obtuse angle, while none of the angles are square; but the frontage on the Rue Scribe is about 85 feet, and the rear width about 100 feet, the average depth about 90 to 100 feet. The ground floor is cut up into shops, twelve to fourteen in number, but so connected that six or seven could be occupied together; the window-frontage on all sides being 200 feet. With the shops is a right of occupation of cellars of equal extent. The shops separately have each a floor surface of about 20 by 25 feet. In the center of the frontage on the Rue Scribe is the main entrance, "porte-cochère," of 12 feet width; a passage of the same width leads (passing the main stairway on one side and the rooms of the housekeeper—concierge—on the other side) into the court yard, an area of about forty by fifteen feet. In the rear of the court yard, on the lower floor, are two coach houses and two stables, each for three or four horses. Another passage and another porte-cochère (this time for carriages only) is made to the Rue Neuve des Maturins, so that a carriage drives through the yard without turning. There are four stories of dwellings, and two separate dwellings on each story—eight dwellings in all. Each story has two suites of rooms opening from the one great stairway, with separate ante rooms about fifteen feet square to each suite. The stairs are about six feet in width, with ample tread and easy rises; and the staircase and landings are palatial, all in stone work, with statues for decorations and mosaic floors to the wider landings. The latter are about 15 feet square on each story. One door formed the entrance from the landing to the ante-room; another, from the ante-room, entered the great saloon, about 23 by 18; another the lesser saloon, about 18 by 16; another the dining-room, about 16 by 22; and the fifth the passage to the chambers and kitchen. There are four chambers, (we think two have alcoves for beds,) each about 14 by 16, and one kitchen, (with a funny French cooking range and ten or twelve little fire-places or holes,) about 14 by 16. There is a pantry, two bath-rooms, closets also open out of the passage, and there is a vault in the cellar for fuel and wines; and three bed-rooms, about 10 by 14, with a communicating closet and wash-room in the roof, for servants. A flight of fire-proof back stairs is provided for each half of the house. Each story is arranged like the other. The entre-sol or half story on the ground-floor has about 13 feet clear height. The première étage (third floor with us, but architecturally the first above a basement,) has 15 feet. The deuxieme étage has 14 feet, and the troisième étage, which is architecturally a superstructure above the cornice, has 13 feet. For value of rentals, the première ranks highest, the entre-sol and deuxieme at about twenty per cent. less, and the troisième about forty per cent. less than the première.

The entire building is fire-proof. The floors are iron beams, with bar-iron net-work or lathing to hold the plaster, and the floors are covered with parqueted wooden flooring laid upon the smooth plaster surface. The main partitions are stone walls. Where cross partitions, like closets or passages, are made, they are solid in plaster of four-inch thickness; not hollow on light wooden laths, as with us. Each room has a fire-place, with independent chimney-flue, (for wood fires, as the climate of Paris does not require our American quantities of heat,) and the main staircase and the ante-rooms are heated by a "calorifère" in the cellar. The heating of these and the lighting of all the stairways, and the cleaning of the stairways, court-yard and passage is done by the lessee of the house. The internal finish of the rooms, decorations, mirrors in the walls, have a completeness of taste and execution which is unattainable out of France. The external architecture is a plain pilastered basement of two stories, with an effective but plain cornice, above which a fair example of the Roman Corinthian order in well-relieved pilasters forms the first and second "stages," and above the Corinthian cornice the third "stage" has been superimposed without impairing the proper effect of the "order" as the leading feature. The roof, chimneys and dormer windows are treated so as to produce a well-broken, unmonotonous sky-line. The material of which this exterior work is made is a light-yellowish stone; in texture and appearance like chalk, but in hardness about half-way between that and ordinary sand-stone. It can be cut with a knife; in fact, it is planed with a plane and sawn with a saw, all the decorations being erected in rough blocks built into the walls and shaped afterward. Even statues, caryatides and atlantides, in full relief, are thus made component parts of the building. With all this softness and ease of working, the condition of the monuments of antiquity shows that a thousand years does not materially impair the delicate carvings in this stone.

The house described is one story less in height than the usual house on the new boulevards, having been built in strict external conformity, with over 2,000 feet of frontage around the avenues to the new opera-house. And the general location of the boulevards gives deeper lots and often two court-yards, the first court-yard forming the frontage of a second set of dwellings, so that four dwellings or suites of rooms are obtained on each floor, in which instance there are three main staircases. And as the general location gives but one frontage on the boulevart, but two shops are attached to each house. Consequently it can be stated that this arrangement of houses gives, for each shop of thirty to thirty-five feet of frontage on a boulevart, four first-class dwellings, in any of which the shop-keeper (American merchant) would be willing to reside, whatever be the extent of his business; and about four second-class dwellings of equal rank to the New-York Fifteenth, Sixteenth or Seventeenth-street houses.

PERILS OF NEVADA MINING.

Caving in of a Level Nine Hundred Feet below the Surface—Four Men Killed—A Terrible Moment for the Survivors.

From the Enterprise, Virginia, Nevada, June 30.

Yesterday morning the startling news spread through this city that a most frightful mining accident had occurred in the Yellow Jacket mine, Gold Hill. The story was that not less than forty or fifty miners had been buried in a cave; that two levels had suddenly fallen in; that several bodies had been taken out of the mine, and that many more dead were known to be still in the mine; also a number still alive. For a time this story, or not less exaggerated variations of it, was believed, and it was the cause of much excitement here. In a few hours, however, persons returning from Gold Hill corrected the misstatements that had been circulated—still the truth was bad enough. Four men had been killed by a cave, which had occurred at a point between the eighth and ninth levels.

THE ACCIDENT.

The cave occurred evening before last, about 7½ o'clock; but to prevent the excitement and rush that would have ensued, had it been generally known that such an accident had happened, all knowledge of it was confined to those in and about the mine at the time. The point at which the cave occurred is some 400 feet northwest of the shaft, and six sets of timbers (six feet high to the set) above the track floor of the 900-foot level. The cave came from the west wall, and was composed of a great mass of ore and vein matter, becoming detached by the seepage of water into a large clay seam behind it. This mass of rock and dirt falling upon the floor resting upon the eighth set of timbers crushed both it and the seventh set down to the floor, upon the sixth set, falling upon the four men who were killed. From the sixth floor the cave extended upward two sets of timbers, and was two sets wide and three sets in length. Some of the timbers of the sets nearest to those broken down are bent somewhat from the perpendicular and the strictly horizontal, but still appear to hold firmly. Below the cave, above it, and in every direction around it the timbers are undisturbed, the damage being only to those sets upon which the mass of rock and earth fell. Below, the timbers extend downward for a distance of fifty or sixty feet, and as this large space was not filled in with waste rock, it must be evident to all that no vast weight of ore and earth came down, otherwise all below must have given way under it. As the lead dips at this point at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the pressure of the falling mass was lateral as well as perpendicular—a lateral pressure is peculiarly trying to timbers.

THE FEARFUL MOMENT.

At the moment when the cave occurred there were about forty miners and other workmen upon the spot. The warning was exceedingly brief—a rending sound, a heavy fall prolonged in a sound of crashing beams, ties and planks. The miners instantly darted in every direction. The concussion of the air instantly blew out every light, and all were left in utter darkness. There was not time to make more than a single exclamation. Down chutes and through holes, to the next floor below, tumbled and stumbled the men, and it is wonderful that some of them were not seriously injured, yet none sustained more than slight bruises and scratches.

EFFORTS TO REACH THE DEAD AND DYING.

As soon as possible after the wild scramble the alarm was given in other parts of the mine, and a number of brave-hearted miners returned to the scene of the cave with lights, though the timbers were still cracking and flakes of rock and clay falling. They found one man, a Mr. HANSON, still alive, though crushed under a tangled mass of timbers. A large timber rested across his back, while there were smaller sticks under him and upon his legs. Although terribly tortured, he was still able to converse with those seeking to rescue him, and lived for over an hour. Water was given him several times, and he bore his sufferings with heroic fortitude to the very last. One of his comrades bade him keep up good spirits, and they would have him out shortly. "Ah! boys," said he, "good spirits is getting played out." Then, at times, in his agony, he would beg them to end his sufferings by splitting his head with the ax. While they were sawing away a scantling under his stomach he scraped away the sawdust and dirt as well he was able with his hand. Although able to speak before this stick was cut out, as soon as relieved from its pressure he grew faint and died almost immediately. It was 1 o'clock yesterday morning before his body was taken out from the wreck of timbers under which it was fastened. No sound was uttered by the three others buried near by, and although it was felt that they were most probably instantly killed, yet every effort was made to reach their bodies, as one might yet be alive. The Superintendent, Gen. WINTERS, and JAS. O'DONNEL, the foreman, were down in the mine nearly all night, directing operations and doing their best toward rescuing any possible survivor. Although they worked faithfully all night, and were still hard at work yesterday afternoon, none of the three remaining bodies had been taken out, yet two were in sight almost from the first. The men plied axes, saws and augers almost unceasingly, changing shifts every few minutes; yet owing to the disadvantages under which they labored they could make but little progress. In the first place, there was but little space in which to work; then it was necessary to use much care, and besides all this was the almost suffocating heat of the place.

THE SCENE—NINE HUNDRED FEET BELOW THE SURFACE.

Having obtained of Gen. WINTERS permission to visit the scene of the accident, and a note to one of the foremen below, we descended into the mine, first having stripped all our upper garments to the skin and donned a gray woolen shirt. Arrived at the 900-foot level, we presented our note to the foreman, who led us to the cave. To start in with, it was exceedingly warm where we landed, but as we proceeded northward along the tunnel the heat rapidly increased and we found ourselves passing through a dense fog, so hot that it started the perspiration from every pore. Climbing up sundry sets of ladders and winding about among timbers, around which we must keep an arm as we crossed from set to set, we at length reached the cave. Two men were at work in the end of a short drift cut into the *débris*, chopping at a large timber. On one side we could see a portion of the face of one of the dead men—one arm and one foot and leg. Although we might have taken hold of the arm or leg, yet the body was so wedged in among timbers that to extricate it would require an immense amount of labor. On the opposite side of the drift, further out and about four feet from the floor, projected the head of another of the victims. Only the hand could be seen. A large timber lay across the breast, and the rest of the body was hidden by a tangled mass of timbers and rocks. The third body had not yet been discovered. Here the thermometer showed 97° of heat, and the heated mist nearly suffocated us, and caused the perspiration to run in streams from our face and hands and even from our hair. How the men engaged in cutting away the timbers were able to endure the heat and still labor was a thing to us most astonishing. The bodies we saw were probably not recovered until a very late hour last night. The men engaged about the bodies complained of a smell that made them sick, and a bottle of ammonia was sent down to them before we left. During our stay below, we passed underneath and all round the cave, and found the timbers as we have stated above.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Although all in the vicinity of the cave made narrow escapes, that of Mr. THOMAS QUIRK, foreman, was particularly so. He was standing beside HANSON when the cave occurred, and only saved his life by bounding forward with the rush of timbers and rock following at his back. Another man was coming to the spot to work, and had almost reached it when the cave came down, and still another had quit work and left just before, because he was afraid some such accident was going to happen.

A Singular Story—Remarkable Escape From Drowning.

From the San Francisco Morning Call, July 1.

Some time ago the American ship *Puritan* arrived here from New-York, and the Captain reported that after the vessel had been out three days, HENRY WILLIAMS, a boy sixteen years old, fell overboard while engaged in lashing the life buoys to the taffrail, and was drowned. A few days since another vessel belonging to the same line as the *Puritan* arrived in port, and her Captain reported that the boy WILLIAMS was not drowned, but was, at the time his ship left, in New-York, and doing well. It appears from the boy's statement that while lashing the buoys he became dizzy and fell overboard; that he called for help, but no one heard him, and that he began to think his time had come, when a piece of cordwood floated past him and he swam for it. He remained in the water by the aid of this piece of wood for eleven hours, when a coaster came in sight. He hailed her; a boat was sent after him, and he was taken back to New-York. That boy had a narrow escape from death.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A lady of title, the widow of an Irish peer, is among the regular recipients of outdoor relief at Lambeth Work-house.

The small-pox is a household matter in Paris, indeed, as people are recommended to carry about them a fumigator, and to drink some patent liquid as a preventive.

A French peasant named SURIN, who had never been out of his native village, has invented a machine for spinning hemp, by means of which a great saving of labor is accomplished.

Berlin is growing more rapidly than any city in Europe. In 1832 it was the eighth in the order of European capitals, its population being 250,000; in 1869 it was the third, only London and Paris its superiors, its population being 800,000.

In Russia the telegraph is now chiefly worked by women, and they have proved so efficient that the Minister of the Interior has laid before the Imperial Council a scheme for their further employment in the public service.

The number of comic papers in Ireland is rapidly increasing. A penny comic weekly is about to be started in Dublin, entitled the *Knight Errant*. The cartoon and frontispiece, which represent a second Quixote in armor, are by Mr. Fitzpatrick. A fourth journal of the kind, the *Shillelagh*, has been announced, but will not appear for some time.

The manuscript of LEVY, which the library of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Liegnitz, Silesia, possessed in the middle ages, and which was lost sight of centuries ago, has been found stowed away in the building, after a most diligent search, by one Dr. GRAFFER, a college professor there. It contains, it is said, the greater part of the fourth decade, which was believed to be irretrievably lost.

A correspondence has passed between two English Church dignitaries of high rank, relative to the Church's duty in the event of the infallibility dogma being promulgated. The Archbishop of Canterbury (who is one of the writers) thinks anything in the way of protest would be out of place and unnecessary, and that Rome should be left to promulgate or not, as to her may seem fit, a dogma affecting herself only.

The ladies in Belgium seem to be taking the place of gentlemen if we rightly interpret the following announcement from Nethen in that free, and, let us say, easy land: "There will be given a bonnet to the lady who can drink the greatest quantity of beer during a given time." This *jeu innocent* is to take place during the coming great fair, and the notice bears the signing authority of the Bourgmestre and the Secretaire.

The Chinese Embassy, with Mr. LEARY BROWN at its head, is again in Paris, after having passed some time at Florence and Milan. After paying a visit of ceremony to the Duc DE GRAMMONT, who made their acquaintance at Vienna, the Celestial Ambassadors will set out for Madrid—almost the only European capital which they have not yet seen. They will once more return to France, and propose to embark at Marseilles for Pekin on the 21st of August. Their stay in Europe will then have exceeded two years.

The terms of admission for works of art at the International Maritime Exhibition, at Naples, have been fixed as follows: All exhibitors are required to pay for the transport of their works, and to pay for their exhibition at the rate of five francs per square metre (forty inches.) They are to inform the committee of the price they require for their works, and if they are sold, the committee will remit the money. Naples at the time of the exhibition will be the rendezvous of tourists, and therefore will present an unexplored mine to artists.

Steady progress continues to be made with the works of the great tunnel under the Alps. According to the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, the total length completed on the 31st May was 11,189 metres. The distance that has still to be excavated is 1,030 metres. The Minister of Public Works announces that the work will be finished by the end of next year. The result will be of the greatest importance to the traveling world, and, at least, one may be tolerably certain that one will be free from brigandage during that portion of the journey.

Another dredging expedition from England has been planned for the present Summer. The dredging, which was last year carried on from north of the Faroe Islands to the South of Ireland, will now be extended to the Bay of Biscay, and thence through the Strait of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, as far as Malta, if possible. By this extension, specimens of animals that live at the bottom of the sea in southern latitudes will be brought to light; and further knowledge, it is hoped, will be obtained on questions interesting as regards the distribution of species.

The Russians take extraordinary steps to instill a love for the Czar in the hearts of their Polish subjects. At all the theatres in Poland, on the termination of the ordinary performances, the Police close the doors and permit no one to leave. The curtain arises, and a large portrait of the Emperor ALEXANDER is discovered. The actors dressed in black, and the actresses clothed in white, make a profound reverence to the effigy of His Majesty. The orchestra plays the Russian national hymn, and the entire audience takes up the chorus. The Police keep their eyes and ears open to discover those persons who abstain from singing. At the termination of the chant the doors are opened, and the audience is permitted to depart.

They have a simple and effective system of secret voting in the little Island of Malta. A list of electors is first published, subject to correction, and, after a certain time has elapsed for the consideration of complaints before the magistrates of police of persons whose names have been omitted or unduly introduced, a card is delivered to each elector by a commission duly appointed, to direct the elections, indicating the electoral office in the district where he is to vote, within the limits from the law relating to elections. This certificate the elector gives up at the electoral office to the Assistant-Commissioner in charge, who, after identifying the person named in it, gives him, in exchange, a voting ticket on which he may write, unseen, the names of four persons out of the eight to be elected. The voter then deposits the card in a sealed urn. These cards are checked every day by the Commissioners, the Assistant-Commissioner returning a certificate for every card deposited in the urn. The voting lasts about a week. At the expiration of that time the tickets are subtracted from the urns and read out to the public by the Commissioners. Sand is used, instead of blotting paper, in the electoral offices, so that no trace might be left of the name the elector had given his vote.

Prof. DOVE, the well-known meteorologist, has read a paper at the Academy of Sciences, Berlin, on the temperature of last Winter. The cold throughout Germany was, he observes, severe. In February, the temperature near Konigsberg corresponded to that of Archangel, Catherineburg, and Orenburg; at Ratibor (Silesia,) it agreed with Smolensk; Breslau was colder than Moscow; Tilsit had exchanged with Novgorod; Berlin had the low temperature of Abo; Schwerin had become Kieff; Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, were Memel; Treves was Posen; and Wiesbaden was colder than Elbing, in East Prussia. This extraordinary weather lasted from the middle of January to Feb. 21, when it was suddenly broken up by a south-west wind which streamed across Western and Central Europe. On this side of the Atlantic there was a remarkable contrast; for during January the weather in New-York it will be remembered was as warm as May, flowers were in bloom, and rain fell abundantly. Prof. DOVE is working out the explanation of the phenomena; meanwhile, he states as a law that in Europe anomalous cold generally moves from east to west, and onward in the same direction to America; while the anomalous warmth that commonly succeeds travels in the contrary direction.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mayor Kalbfleisch and the Park Bonds—His Honor's Signature Given.

The Park bond question came up again, yesterday morning, before Judge PRATT, in the Supreme Court. Mr. H. W. JOHNSON appeared for the Mayor, and moved for a stay of proceedings, on the ground that the Mayor intended to appeal to the General Term. Mr. DE WITT, Corporation Counsel, objected, and stated that the City Government had expressed itself in favor of ending litigation on the matter. He also remarked that the Mayor, in his official capacity, had not signified a desire to have the case stayed. Mr. JOHNSON said that his Honor would sign any of the bonds to keep work going on. The Court, however, in considering the motion, decided on denying it, leaving the Mayor the simple choice of prison or compliance. On the announcement being made an affidavit was read from the Mayor, stating that he had signed the bonds, after the order of the Court, signed the bonds, and that they were then delivered to the Controller.

The Obscene Literature Case.

The complaint against GARRETT M. EVANS and WILLIAM DAVISON, jointly charged with selling obscene books, &c., was heard before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday. Detective DUNN, of the Central Police Office, gave testimony to the effect that he caught DAVISON coming out of the building on Nassau-street with a package in his possession, which on being opened was found to contain a number of disgusting prints. EVANS, who was ascertained to be DAVISON's employer, was subsequently taken into custody. Counsel for the defense demanded the discharge of EVANS on the ground that there was no proof of his possession of, or did sell either of, any of the objectionable literature at the time of his arrest. The motion was granted. It was claimed that DAVISON could not be held because the complaint failed to follow the words of the statute under which the prisoner was arrested. It is not proved that he had the books, &c., in his possession with the intention to dispose of the same, which alone was the object of the law. The Court concluded the opinion and discharged the accused.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

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☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS.

The situation on the Spanish question appeared yesterday to be more threatening. At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, held in Paris on Friday evening, Duke de Grammont said: "That while remaining within the limits of moderation France would abandon none of her legitimate pretensions." Officers and soldiers absent on furlough from the army have been recalled, and large quantities of war stores have been removed to the frontier posts. The troops are being placed on a war-footing, and every step taken for immediate action. Agents of the Government have gone to Hungary to purchase horses and hay for the cavalry. The naval activity at Toulon is worthy of notice. A sufficient number of transports are being fitted out to bring home the entire French army from Algeria, from which country already some troops have been recalled. The Bourse yesterday touched lower figures than at any time during the crisis. A dispatch was received last evening from Prussia, the contents of which are not satisfactory to France. It reiterates that which has been already published, denies the royalty of Leopold, disclaims having inaugurated the movement to make him King of Spain, and throws the responsibility entirely on Prim. The French Minister at Berlin had an interview with the King of Prussia yesterday. The result will not be made known until to-morrow. The *Moniteur*, of last evening, says that France will now demand more than the mere abandonment of the project, namely, the entire fulfillment of the treaty of Prague. In Berlin, the situation is thought to be free from danger. The reported recall of the Prussian Minister at Paris is denied. The *Presse*, of Vienna, calls upon Spain to reflect before precipitating war. The journals of Italy all take the side of France. The *Epoca*, of Madrid, says: "The Cabinet alone is compromised; the dignity of Spain is yet safe. In London, the excitement continues unabated. The troops of Denmark in camp at Halte and the garrison at Viborg had a grand illumination on Friday night, in honor of the position taken by France.

EUROPE.

Another general strike of operatives occurred yesterday in France, this time at Millhouse, a city near Strasburg, and one of the most important manufacturing centers of the Empire. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of disorder. The strikers, according to some accounts, number 60,000.....In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, a proposition for a large loan in aid of the Simplon Railway was discussed....A body of Egyptian troops recently, it is said, disembarked at the Bay of Ashab, which is recognized as a part of Italy, attacked the town, and after a fight tore down the Italian flag. An Egyptian vessel sailed on a secret mission yesterday from Suez to Massowah....A raid was made by the Police on Friday evening on the betting-houses of New-Market, and several arrests made....The English troops were reviewed by the Queen at Aldershot yesterday ....The British riflemen are now encamped at Wimbledon....Señor Alineidats will probably be appointed Minister from Portugal to Washington.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition from Cyrus W. Field was received for authority to lay another ocean cable between Florida and Cuba. The report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation bill was adopted. Explanations were made that the Senate amendment in relation to the effect of pardon or amnesty in the Court of Claims had been retained. The sections providing for an increase of salaries, a new State Department, an extension of the Capitol grounds and for the employment of female clerks are stricken out, and the appropriation for the Polar Expedition is reduced to $50,000. A resolution of inquiry in reference to the coolie trade was adopted. The subject of Mrs. Lincoln's pension was taken up, and some debate ensued upon a motion to table the bill which was regarded as a test vote. It was lost, yeas 24, nays 33. The question was not, however, finally disposed of. The Civil Appropriation bill was reported. At 2 P. M., the consideration of the Army bill was proceeded with. The principal features of the bill recently tabled were moved as an amendment by Mr. Wilson. These were somewhat modified, and then adopted, after which the bill was passed. At 3:20 P. M., the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently took a recess until evening. At the evening session, the bill authorizing a subsidized steam-ship line between San Francisco and Australia was considered, but without disposing of the subject, the Senate, at 8:50 o'clock, adjourned.

In the House a report from the Conference Committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriations was agreed to. A bill in reference to the non-obstruction of the Potomac River, and the exemption of vessels from the pilotage tax, was introduced and referred. The Chinese question was brought up in a resolution offered by Mr. Cake, which was referred, providing for an investigation of the coolie contract system. The House then proceeded to consider the Senate amendment to the Tariff and Tax bills. The first amendment, striking out all special taxes, was at first rejected; but the vote being afterwards reconsidered, the amendment was finally concurred in. The action in relation to the income tax, making the rate two and a half per cent. was, after some debate, sustained, by a vote of 92 to 35; but the amendment to continue the tax two years was rejected. A motion to strike out from the bill all relating to the tax was defeated—yeas 67, nays 116. The amendments in regard to sugars was non-concurred in. The amendment reducing steel and railway bars each quarter per cent. per pound were both agreed to. All the other amendments were acted on, and those non-concurred in were referred to a Conference Committee. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was disposed of, the report of the Conference Committee being agreed to. A bill to facilitate mail communication with Europe, China and India, by the organization of a new steam-ship company, was introduced; after which at 5½ P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has declared Caswell County in that State, in a state of insurrection. No cause for this action is assigned, as no new outrages have been reported.

There are 150 horses in Saratoga preparing for the races which take place on Thursday; also several from Canada under the recent order admitting them in bond. From six to ten horses will start in the Steeple chase.

In the Whitbeck anti-rent trial at Ballston the prosecution rested its case yesterday, when the Court adjourned until Tuesday.

A woman named Angell, her two sons and a hired man, one James Fagan, were arrested on Friday, at North Providence, R. I., for the murder of Wm. P. Angell, the husband and father who disappeared some months ago, and whose body was recently found in a pond. They plead not guilty to the crime.

The meeting at San Francisco on Friday night of the various labor associations, to protest against the further immigration of Chinese, was largely attended. A convention is soon to be called on this subject.

The official election returns from Oregon show a Democratic majority on Congressmen of 343, and for Governor of 631.

The paper-mill of Bead & Crouse, at Fayetteville, in this State, was burned on Friday night; and at Syracuse, yesterday morning, a fire destroyed the salt block owned by Franchatt & Co. Loss in the first case, $25,000; insurance, $14,000. In the second case, loss $15,000; no insurance.

Advices received from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, at Washington, are to the effect that Red Cloud and Ogallala Sioux have started for the Powder River country for a general council, and that Red Cloud will use his influence for peace.

Grave apprehensions are felt in the West in reference to the safety of the Big Horn Expedition, and it is the opinion of those best informed that the party will never return alive. But little has been heard from them since they left Camp Brown, except that they are in the midst of hostile Indians.

The province of St. John, N.B., is suffering from drouth. The crops are all suffering, particularly hay, which, in the Upland, it is said, will not exceed half a crop.

Mr. E. D. Farnsworth, of Nashville, Tenn., Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Oddfellows of this country, sailed on board the Bremen steamer *Main*, from this port for Germany yesterday afternoon, to introduce and establish his Order in that country.

The principal slave-owners of the western section of Cuba are to meet in Havana tomorrow, to discuss a plan for the gradual and early abolition of slavery throughout the island.

One of the buildings of the California Powder Works, near San Francisco, exploded yesterday. One white man was killed and two Chinamen seriously hurt.

The Government Treasury at Philadelphia was yesterday swindled out of some $15,000 by means of ingeniously altered gold checks.

Our Indian Affairs.

There is a good supply of grass on the Plains, and reports of Indian outrages are being constantly received. This general statement of the condition of Indian affairs could safely be stereotyped for use every Summer, so long as our present policy with regard to them continues. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have visited the Great Father at Washington, and after having been fêted and lionized and loaded with presents, have been sent home; but they are not satisfied, and do not profess to be able to control their young men. Our Quaker Indian Agents have proved scarcely more successful with their dusky charges than their less peaceful predecessors. They have dispensed a large number of rations, but report says that all the Indians fed "are superannuated old men, squaws and ailing children." The chiefs seldom visit the agency, disdain to accept of the rations, and prefer to live by hunting. If while on their expeditions they meet a poorly protected train or an isolated party, they attack and plunder it as a matter of course, escaping if pursued, because their ponies are far superior, for such service, to the horses of our cavalry.

Another band of Sioux are now on a visit to Washington, but nothing important or decisive is likely to result from their presence there. The very dispatch which announced their arrival says that Mr. Tatum apprehends a raid into Texas on the part of the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes and Apaches. The Arapahoes and Northern Cheyennes are also reported to be about starting on the war-path, and Red Cloud is said to be collecting his tribe for no peaceable purpose. Although many of the reports of outrages which reach us come from parties who are interested in exciting alarms of Indian hostilities, it is very evident that the red-skins are uneasy, and that it would take very little to precipitate a general Indian war. If such an event should occur it would not be an unmitigated evil, for it would most probably result in keeping the hostile tribes at peace with us for many years to come. Gen. Harney made his name a terror to the Indians before the war, and became thereby a promoter of peace whenever he appeared among them. We apprehend that Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan will have to follow his example. The Sioux, Cheyennees and Arapahoes, having never been thoroughly punished in battle, have no just conception of the power of the United States, and never will have till they feel its full force. Wise soldiers have always been willing to surrender or to decline to attack in the face of a manifestly superior enemy, but the Indians have of late seen little to make them believe that they can be compelled to stay on their reservations or made to respect the lives of settlers. Even the peaceful Pawnees do not hesitate to leave their prescribed territories when they see an opportunity for stealing, and it is not strange that their more warlike brethren are not overscrupulous in crossing the bounds within which they are kept by the slight restraints of treaties alone. If the Indians will enter upon the war-path, plundering, scalping and killing such white men as they meet, the army must drive them back to their reservations, and it will most probably have to do so ere long.

The Indian country is of great extent, and at this season the warriors are all well mounted, and can find subsistence for themselves and forage for their ponies anywhere. Gen. Sheridan has in his Military Division four regiments of cavalry and ten of infantry, and these, with the reinforcements which have recently been forwarded to his command, should prove sufficient for any emergency that may arise. He has, in fact, a larger force than was ever in the Indian country before the war, and when there were more warriors than now. The military posts are undoubtedly more numerous than they then were, but they form just so many more points from which expeditions may be sent out. It has been suggested to strip all our sea-coast forts of their garrisons, and to send them to fight the Indians, but this would be a costly and ineffectual experiment. These garrisons are composed of men drilled to the use of heavy guns, and on the Plains even infantry, if unmounted, is of but little avail for pursuit, which is the chief point in Indian warfare. By the time, moreover, the artillery could be transferred to the scene of action, and the requisite changes made in its drill and equipment, the season for operations would be over for this year. If the Indian war, which now seems imminent, should come, we think Gen. Sheridan has troops enough at his disposal, but if he has not, it will be less expensive to authorize the Governors of the various States and Territories in his division to call for mounted volunteers, for three or even six months' service, and the troops thus obtained would be far more effective than any who could be sent from the East.

The Department of Justice.

Almost the first work to which Attorney-General Akerman will be obliged to address himself is the organization of the new Department of Justice, under the act recently passed by Congress. It is a work which ought to have been performed long ago, but it has been postponed from time to time from considerations of a personal character. Under the old system, each of the Departments of the Government at Washington had a legal branch, presided over by a solicitor; and some of them had several of these officials. Of course they were appointed by the Secretary with whose department they were connected, and their places were regarded as a part of his legitimate patronage. They were, moreover, free from any outside control or interference, and were not always on the best terms with each other. The result was that the old system was discordant and expensive, and was radically opposed to any reform. This tendency was overcome with difficulty by Congress.

The new law went into effect on the 1st inst., but nothing has yet been done under it, for the reason that Mr. Akerman did not assume the office until Friday. The organization, which must now be effected immediately, embraces all the law officers of the other departments and bureaus, the previous incumbents serving until new ones are appointed. No change is made in the tenure of office or salary of the Attorney-General, and very little in his official functions. His first assistant will be known as Solicitor-General, and will act as Attorney-General in case of the absence of his chief, or of a temporary vacancy in the office. The Solicitors of the Treasury, of Internal Revenue, Examiner of Claims, and Naval Judge-Advocate-General, are all transferred to the new Department, and will hereafter exercise their functions under control of the Attorney-General.

All questions of law arising in the various departments will henceforth be referred to the Department of Justice for decision, and all accounts of Marshals, District-Attorneys, and officers of Federal Courts, will be audited and paid by that Department, drafts for the purpose being made on the Treasury by the Attorney-General. In addition to these duties, all suits for breaches of contract, mail depredations, &c., arising in the Post-office Department, will now be transferred to the new Department for prosecution or defense. The Solicitor-General will also be called upon to attend, when required by the Attorney-General, as Counsel for the Government, in cases of importance in which it is a party; the employment of special counsel in such cases being prohibited.

In due time there is no doubt that the new Department will be recognized as equal in importance to any other. From time to time its decisions will be published and digested for the guidance of public officers, and the information of citizens generally. They cannot fail to become a legal compendium of great value. For the present the new Department will probably be placed in the Treasury building at Washington, that being the quarters of the Attorney-General heretofore. Whether Attorney-General Akerman contemplates making any changes in the offices transferred to his control, has not yet transpired, and it is doubtful whether any will be made immediately, especially in the cases of the principal incumbents.

Cottages at the Watering-Places.

The watering-place season may now be said to have fairly begun, but with certain differences from former years. From almost every popular Summer resort comes the same announcement, that the hotels are very slowly filling up, and that the number of cottages is increasing. Cottage life has always been a prominent feature of Newport and Nahant—at the latter place indeed there are no hotels; while at Long Branch it has made heretofore but a subordinate incident of the place, and at Saratoga has been virtually unknown. Henceforth this is to be changed. Gen. Grant's purchase of a cottage at the Branch has undoubtedly given an impetus to the erection of the neat rural villas that are yearly in greater numbers springing up around it, and at the Springs. Cottage life is every year growing into favor.

Of course it is only a comparative few that can afford the luxury of a country-seat at a fashionable watering-place. But the question seems to be resolving itself, at least among that cultivated class who sooner or later must give the tone to society, into the simple alternative, either a cottage or nothing. Sensible people whose means will not permit the former, betake themselves to quiet rural retreats, and the central parts of Massachusetts, the Connecticut valley and our own State are full of such, where lovely scenery, plain wholesome food and invigorating repose bring full compensation for the gaiety and excitement they abandon.

In all this we find a favorable and gratifying indication of social progress. It is a proof that our people are being gradually weaned from the garish brilliancy and hollow delights that formerly made hotel life at the watering-places so attractive, and that they are beginning to recognize the truth that only in the gracious atmosphere of home, or what is most like home, can true comfort and refreshment be found. In this respect, as in many others, we are growing up. The war did much to ennoble us as a people, to free us from the shabby pretence and vulgar love of display which are apt to be the reproach of a republican and commercial community. To be sure it also brought to the surface a swarm of groundlings—the new-rich—who had fattened on our misfortunes, but their influence, though for a while great, was, like their position, factitious and evanescent. Either by the refining influence which wealth sometimes exerts, they have become cultivated up to the level whereto fortune had raised them, or after fluttering out their brief day of gorgeous folly, they have disappeared again beneath the surface. Take it all in all, we do not believe it can be gainsaid that American society today is marked by more of that culture and absence of assertion, which are the evidences of true self-respect, and the signs of good-breeding everywhere, than ever before.

Of course, there is much yet to learn. In the meanwhile, every additional cottage that is built at a watering-place is a step in the direction of a great social reform. And before long that which is now a luxury, within reach only of the richest, will be made possible also to that large class who rejoice in a competency though not a fortune. In the neighborhood of New-York are countless sea-side nooks where neat cottages leased at moderate rents would always command tenants for three or six months of the year. Already at Bath the experiment has been tried, we believe with entire success, except perhaps in the matter of rents, which, however, will regulate itself as the supply approaches to the demand. And so good an example is sure to be repeated. One of these days, perhaps, the ownership of a sea-side cottage will be as common an incident of New-York prosperity as the ownership of a fast horse. It would probably be no more expensive, and would certainly be a more comprehensive source of enjoyment.

The Donner Tragedy.

The current number of the *Overland Monthly* describes afresh, and no doubt with minute accuracy, a chain of events which for ghastly horror are probably without equal in authentic records. The tale realizes, in truth, the frightful denunciation of *Othello*, for in it "on horror's head horrors accumulate," and surely imagination can picture nothing in the way of the piteous and awful more extreme than what was suffered by the unfortunates concerned. In various forms, by books, newspapers, and more frequently, by private report, the story has been told; for it happened long ago—in 1846—before Capt. Sutter had made his discovery, and before every old whaler from Casco Bay to Hatteras had been fitted up, to brave once more the perils of Cape Horn. But many have persisted in disbelieving it. It was too horrible, they said, to believe. And it is true that there seemed to be a raw-head and bloody-bones air about the narrative that more frequently attends fiction than fact, and which, at all events, lent warrant to the suspicion that it had been expanded and embellished. There is, however, no doubt about the melancholy truth of it; and the minute account now published is to be accepted as the product of all the sifted and collated testimony that it has been possible to obtain.

Donner Lake—named after the leader of the party who met their death hard by—is one of the most picturesque and lovely spots among the elevated valleys of the Sierra Nevada. "Starvation Camp"—the immediate scene of the calamity—is close at hand, and by it runs the railroad, a strange contrast in the plenty and succor it suggests to the helpless misery the spot once witnessed. The Donner party left their home for the Pacific slope in search of a healthful and eligible soil, and, having penetrated this great distance toward their promised land, were "snowed up" near the lake. Their Indian guide, one Truckee, warned them one afternoon that dreadful weather was at hand, and urged them to push on. But—for the ground was as yet uncovered—they had found wood, water and grass, and determined to halt for the night. In the morning a foot of snow had fallen, and their cattle had wandered away so that few of them could be found. Alarmed, the wayfarers began to build cabins, and to take such other measures as they could to protect themselves from the elements. The snow continued to fall, and presently became impassable. In a few days it was eight feet deep. During nearly the whole of November the long storm continued, and the snow on the mountains ultimately reached a depth of more than twenty feet.

There were eighty-two souls in the party, thirty-two being women and a large proportion children. The Captain, Geo. Donner, was a man of some sagacity and considerable wealth, and his wife and children being with him, had every incentive to prudence and activity. But all efforts to escape from their frightful situation proved vain. In a short time everything in the shape of wholesome food was gone. They devoured their dogs, the hides of the cattle they had saved, and their own boots and shoes. Finally the miserable creatures began to think of eating each other. At this period a death occurred—thus deferring the need for violence, and horrible to relate, the corpse was eagerly consumed. Other deaths followed, and the survivors continued to subsist on the flesh of their dead companions. After six weeks, the storms having subsided, eight men and five women, guided by two Indians, set out to try to make their way to California. The hopes of all that remained hung on their efforts, and they struggled desperately to succeed. But in a week, and before they had passed the Divide, this forlorn hope was again overwhelmed by snow. Three died almost at once, and the rest ate their bodies. "Having," says the *Overland Monthly*,

> "now been without a morsel to eat for four days, these wretched people cut the flesh from the bodies of the dead, and having refreshed themselves upon a portion of it and dried the balance for future use, again pushed on. This was their New-Year's feast, it now being the first day of January, 1847. Five days later their food was again all gone, and they had only the strings of their snow-shoes left to eat."

The unhappy wretches then desired to devour their Indian guides; but the latter, seeing their intention, fled over the hills and were seen no more. On the 17th of January all but three of the thirteen were dead, and of the survivors two laid down to die. The third had fallen in with a friendly Indian, who conducted him to a settlement on Bear River. There the story was told, and immediately expeditions set forth from both San Francisco and Sutter's Fort to rescue those of the original party who might still be alive.

What the benevolent adventurers found almost beggars description. Those that had died remained where their last sigh had been breathed—but they were stripped of their flesh. "Bodies half devoured lay strewn around the dismal cabins, from which issued a stifling fœtor" of those who yet lived.

> "Not only were their bodies enfeebled and emaciated to the last degree, but with many the very soul had become a desolation. While some welcomed their deliverers with ecstasies of joy, others, gloomy and cadaverous, regarded them with a coldness amounting almost to indifference, they having become not only reconciled to their cannibalistic diet, but preferring it to wholesome food when set before them. Monstrous as it may seem, to such an extent had the natural tastes of some of these people become perverted that they pushed aside the flour and bacon tendered them, choosing rather to partake of the horrid feast to which they had so long been accustomed. Parents were seen feeding on the remains of their children, and children on those of their parents. Here a wife was broiling on the coals the flesh of her husband, and elsewhere a company were making a repast upon the roasted limb of a dead companion. All filial and parental affection seemed dead, the one instinct of self-preservation reigning supreme. Rapidly some of those most wretched creatures were being transformed into ghouls and demons, having already lost many of the diviner traits of humanity. Haggard and attenuated, they spoke but little, while their looks and demeanor were wild and unearthly. Too incredible for belief are the stories told of the ravenous greed exhibited by some of these starving wretches, one of whom is said to have eaten the entire body of a child during the course of a single night; while another insisted on appropriating to his own use the hearts and other viscera of his dead companions. On the other hand, many refused to touch the flesh of those who had perished until the very last, and then partook of it sparingly, and with evident feelings of horror."

Thirty-six of the company had perished, and many of the remainder were on the point of doing so. Amid the devastation and woe there were gleams of heroism that almost seemed needful to show that these afflicted souls shared a common humanity. Donner, the leader, was too far reduced to be taken forward by the rescuing party. His wife had her choice to be saved with her children or to stay behind and die with her husband. With wonderful fortitude and devotion, and in spite of his earnest entreaties, she chose the latter. Another man, one Keisburgh, was also too weak to be removed. The rest were taken in safety to California. In the following April another small party repaired to Donner's Lake to see if by chance either of those left behind yet survived. They found Keisburgh living, he having subsisted for several weeks upon the body of Mrs. Donner, who had died soon after her husband. The story is almost too shocking to be repeated; but as a remarkable and trustworthy instance of the behavior of mankind, under the most trying circumstances of which it is possible to conceive, the narrative has an interest and importance that justify its recital and preservation.

Married Women's Property in Great Britain.

The law in Great Britain in reference to the property of married women has long been condemned as cruel and unjust. The idea upon which it is really based is that a wife is a mere chattel, having no right of possession over property of any description which she may have acquired—not even to the wages she may earn for her own support, in the absence of proper provision made for her by her husband. The amount of misery this system has entailed upon women and children can hardly be estimated. There are, said Mr. Gurney recently, eight hundred thousand married women in England who earn their own subsistence; and he might have added that a large proportion of these also keep the idle or drunken husbands to whom they have bound themselves. In many instances, the small dowry given by a father to his daughter is swept away by speculations in which the wife has no voice. Frequently a woman engaging in some independent business, with her husband's knowledge and consent, finds herself after a time driven into bankruptcy by his extravagance. And there are a hundred other ways in which this law may inflict the grossest wrong. For instance—a woman may be deserted by her husband, and seek to gain a living by the labor of her own hands. The husband may then go to her employer, and confiscate all her earnings, unless the wife has first taken the precaution to get an order of protection from a Magistrate.

It might have been expected that a law to terminate this injustice would meet with no opposition in Parliament—nor did it in the Commons. "The Married Women's Property bill" passed that House in a shape which promised an effectual reform, bringing the law into something like unison with our own, which, indeed formed the model of the English bill. But the Lords look at the measure in a different light. They are horrified at what they represent as an assault upon property, religion, and the marriage tie. One of the "landmarks and floodgates of society," they do, indeed, consent to abandon. They will allow a married woman to retain the wages of her own labor, but no further indulgence to her can be permitted. She must have no right over property of other kinds. Lord Penzance sketched a picture of man and wife, plaintiff and defendant in an action, breakfasting together, consulting their respective lawyers, and then dining together. "A husband," said this facetious Peer, "who expected his wife to keep his home and attend to the children might find her opening a Berlin wool shop with her cousin John as a partner." And other Peers were equally sarcastic and witty. A little joke goes a great way in the House of Lords. For a time, it is to be feared, a bill which, as the *Spectator* justly says, is desired "by all women, and by all men in whom habit has not stifled the original instinct of justice," is likely to fall to the ground.

The opposition of the Lords would be less vexatious if it did not savor of insincerity, for they deny to the masses the very rights which the females of their own class enjoy, though in another way. The property of these women, where wealth is involved, is usually secured to them under their marriage settlements. They manage and control it in entire independence of their husbands. The proposed bill was intended for the relief of less fortunate women, to whom small losses are utter ruin. It was meant to protect the numerous class of victims of fortune-hunters in humble life, who live in idleness upon the earnings of their hard-worked wives. It sought to shield the home which an industrious and faithful mother might raise to shelter her children, from the attacks of a husband's folly and improvidence. Of course the bill will ultimately pass, in spite of the House of Peers. They will only have succeeded in affording one more proof how little they understand or sympathize with the people.

The news from Washington, that the Committee on Commerce have reported favorably on Mr. Murphy's appointment, will not astonish our readers. We stated on Thursday that Mr. Conkling had made his arrangements too well to be disappointed. The whole business was arranged nearly three months ago—in fact, the President faithfully promised this appointment to Mr. Murphy last Summer. The public know our opinion of the transaction, and now we have only to express the hope that Mr. Murphy will agreeably surprise those who have felt it to be a public duty to object to his appointment.

◆

Although nothing of a very definite character upon the Spanish difficulty comes from the agitated capitals of Europe, it is evident that deep anxiety prevails on all sides. France appears to be calling home her scattered military holiday-makers, and the Algeria *corps d'armée* is said to be ordered home. Rumors are flying thick from every point, telling of arming in hot haste; and if all be true, Europe must be like a vast camp of preparation. At the same time we cannot help noting an undercurrent of explanations, so to speak, running around among Courts and statesmen and newspapers. It is possible that the combatants may, after all, exhaust their hot blood by mutual recrimination, and certainly they all, while feeling pugnacious enough, evidently appreciate the tremendous responsibility which will rest upon the Power which shall strike the first blow.

◆

In announcing the nomination of Gen. Garfield for a fourth term in Congress the New-York *Tribune* says: "He is not so sound on the Tariff as we could wish," and immediately proceeds to inform its readers that the General will undoubtedly be elected by a majority somewhere between ten and twelve thousand. Whether he suits the *Tribune* on the Tariff question, or not, ought to be a matter of little concern to Gen. Garfield, for it is evident that he suits his constituents and represents them acceptably, or he would not be re-elected so often, and by such large majorities.

◆

The induction of Attorney-General Akerman gives the South a representation in the Cabinet for the first time since the 4th of March, 1861. Considering that over five years have elapsed since the war was finally concluded, and that, during all that time, strenuous efforts have been made to restore the Southern States to full Federal relations, it seems desirable, if not essential, that the South should receive the recognition involved in the appointment of our new Attorney-General. It may be regarded as a little singular, perhaps, that he should hail from the only Southern State which has not been fully restored to the Union. Of course, that fact does not affect his eligibility to the office, but it seems a little incongruous.

◆

While a great uproar is being made about Chinese labor in this country, those who can keep cool agree upon one point. If the immigration of these yellow men be left to itself,—if the natural laws governing the migration of races be allowed to work undisturbed,—there need be no fear of great hordes coming here to sweep our artisans and laborers from the workshop and the plow. It is not Chinese immigration that should be prevented, but coolie traffic. The law is already amply sufficient for this purpose. The act of 1862 prohibiting coolie importation was intended expressly to meet such a requirement as has now arisen in the Eastern States, and has existed on the Pacific slope for some time past. Why this law has not so far, ever been enforced, is another matter. The Californians appear to be contented with things as they are. But still the Senate's inquiry as to why the law has not been enforced seems pertinent, and the reply of the President cannot be too explicit.

◆

The River and Harbor bill, which has now gone to the President for his approval, appropriates about three millions for various works, of which the West gets by far the greater share. Some of the appropriations are indefensible on any ground, but many are for works absolutely necessary to the local development of commerce, while others are of national importance. If the principle which extends Federal aid to internal improvements be conceded—and it seems to be most effectually—there is no good reason why the desirable work should be delayed on merely economic grounds. The expenditure, if judicious, will be justified by the effect which it will have upon the development of internal trade, and, through it, the general resources of the country.

◆

The shocking murder of Mr Fenn, at Milford, suggests one more reference to a notable deficiency in most Police organizations. There ought to be a body of mounted Police, whose duty it should be to patrol the outskirts of our towns and cities, night and day. Such a force would act effectually, not only for the detection of burglars and assassins, but for the prevention of crime. In countries where this method is adopted, suspicious characters are watched with close vigilance—a skulker along a lonely road at night is apt to be questioned, and arrested if he cannot give a satisfactory account of himself. Where immediate and rapid search of a neighborhood, or pursuit of a criminal, becomes necessary, the mounted Police officer is invaluable. The system need not be expensive: two or three villages could easily unite for its support and their own protection, while, of course, large cities may establish it as a branch of their present organizations.

◆

Ancient Joe Lane has reappeared on the scene—this time as a candidate for United States Senator from Oregon. Nine years ago he retired from the Senate to the shades of Umpqua, in that State. We are told that, politically, he begins now where he left off then, and that he is likely to control considerable strength in the Oregon Legislature. Since he ran for Vice-President on the ticket with Breckinridge, Lane has hardly been heard from, even in the affairs of his own State. If he should now be returned to the Senate, he would find himself a political Rip Van Winkle. All the old issues and ideas which were current when he left, in 1860, are disposed of now, and new ones have taken their places. He used to be a profane Secessionist; what would he be under the new dispensation?

◆

The Buffalo *Advertiser* indorses the suggestion of a correspondent, that George Dawson, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, be the Republican nominee for Governor this Fall. Mr. Dawson may feel complimented by the suggestion, but he is not likely to seriously consider it. He is competent to fill the position creditably, and possesses that moderation in political opinion which is desirable in a Republican leader at this time. Yet we doubt his ability to harmonize local claims, or adjust the ambitions of other aspirants. There will be an abundance of candidates, each with peculiar pretensions, and an eager and interested following. We do not believe that Mr. Dawson will consent to be counted as one of the number.

◆

The authorities of Trinity Church are engaged in a very beneficent work at the boys' school, Liberty-street, and a work which is not as generally known and understood by Christian people as it ought to be. About one hundred boys, residing chiefly in the vicinity, have been in attendance upon the school, during the past year, and have made satisfactory progress, not only in secular and religious education, but in general deportment and morals. The school is reported a great success, and at the examination, last week, the visitors expressed themselves highly gratified. Probably most of the pupils would enjoy no religious or other education if it were not for the opportunity afforded by old Trinity. The school may be a means of saving them from lives of crime, and of bringing them under religious influences. The clergy who are engaged in the effort are entitled to much credit.

Improvements on Staten Island—The Commissioners Appointed.

In Staten Island there is at present much excitement over the Improvement act, which provides for the opening of streets, boulevards, &c., and any other improvements which may be suggested. Last week there was a slight chance of there being a division among the Commissioners, as one section called a meeting for Wednesday, at New-Brighton, and another a meeting to take place at Adams' Hotel, Tompkinsville. The former party, on the recommendation of Hon. Erastus Brooks, gave in, and agreed to the meeting at Adams', which will be held Monday evening next.

The object of the meeting is to provide for receiving designs for laying out the Island, and for this purpose the Commissioners are allowed by the Legislature to expend $5,000, to be levied on the tax-payers, and that a report be made on the subject to the Legislature.

There is much speculation among the property-owners, many asserting that the whole thing is merely a ruse of the "Ring" to make a grand job or series of jobs out of Richmond County. They are therefore a little suspicious, as it has been stated that the respectable names on the list of Commissioners are only put on as a cloak for others who are to do the work. These are the surmises, and such is the talk on the Island; but we believe that all suspicions on the subject are, at least, premature, and in order that the reader may judge of the status of the Commission, we give the names of its members as appointed by the Legislature.

They are: Andrew H. Green, Frederick Law Olmstead, John A. Appleton, Samuel Barton, John Bonner, Balthazar Kreischer, Henry G. Stebbins, Alvin C. Bradley, Erastus Brooks, George Bowman, Roderick W. Cameron, Robert Christie, Lot C. Clark, Charles F. Clinch, George Wm. Curtis, Thomas E. Davis, Drake DeKay, Rufus K. Delafield, John H. Dix, George W. Duer, William Butler Duncan, William H. Geib, James Gordon Bennet, Jr., J. C. Green, Charles K. Hamilton, Nathan M. Heil, John H. Hedley, John C. Henderson, George W. Jewett, Charles Keutzer, Daniel D. Leary, George N. Leavitt, David A. Lindsey, Anson Livingston, James M. Miller, Homer Morgan, Nicholas Van Pelt, John S. Westervelt, Dwight Townsend, Caleb C. Norvell, Horace F. Clark, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Francis G. Shaw, Wm. C. Taylor, Duncan Pell, August S. Prentice, Samuel Rosevelt, John J. Cisco, James W. Simonton, Albert O. Cox, and a number of others.

The Federal Court in Summer—Long Calendars and Lazy Officials.

The monotony which prevailed at the Federal Court Building in Chambers-street, during yesterday, was not interrupted by the usual routine of criminal and civil business which is witnessed at that place during the Summer season. Very little business of any kind was transacted, there not being a single case before the three Commissioners who were present. Neither the Circuit or District Court was in session, or has been in session for some time past, for some unknown reason, although the calendars in both Courts are filled with cases awaiting trial. Among the number are the Blatchford Custom-house frauds, better known as the drawback frauds, and the Danning Treasury frauds. The three Commissioners in attendance at the building yesterday were Commissioners Shields, White, and Stillwell, of the Circuit Court. The absence of Commissioner Osborn, Assistant Clerk of the District Court, caused the circulation of a report that he shortly intended relinquishing his present position, which is said to realize a large income. District-Attorney Pierrepont was reported to be on a visit to his country residence on the Hudson. Gen. Sharpe, the United States Marshal, who has kept busy in regard to the census for several days, started for his home in Ulster County in the afternoon. He will return to the City on Monday morning.

Custom-House Affairs.

The officials in the Custom-house looked quite gloomy, yesterday, and appeared to feel as if the probabilities for the confirmation of Mr. Murphy were on the increase. They did not seem to have any foundation for their belief other than that furnished by the Washington dispatches to the morning papers, but seemed to regard the situation as extremely critical. No one was in receipt of dispatches from Washington, but they were watched for anxiously. With regard to the contest in the Committee on Commerce, before which the nominations are pending, it was thought that Senator Fenton's tactics were to present the evidence of the alleged unfitness of Mr. Murphy at such a time and in such a shape that it would be overwhelming in its results. Even should the Committee report favorably upon the nomination, the fight will, it is said, be carried into the Executive Session, where Senator Fenton will have an opportunity to exhaust all his argument.

A decision in the matter is not expected before Monday afternoon or Tuesday. Some of the "ins" are, it is said, already trimming their sails to catch the Murphy patronage, and thus seek to remain in possession of their positions. It has been openly asserted, however, that should Mr. Murphy be confirmed, his friends will insist upon making a clean sweep of every one of Mr. Grinnell's appointments.

The Use of Tobacco.

The Synod of Alleghany was greatly excited at its last session over the tobacco question, which was considered at great length, but without a decision. The points of the resolutions against the use of the narcotic, sought to be carried, were: "1. The habit is useless. 2. In very many cases it is injurious to health, producing serious disease of the stomach and nervous and salivary symptoms. 3. As a powerful narcotic and sedative, it is kindred to intoxication by opium or alcoholic drinks. 4. It subjects its victim to a species of bondage inconsistent with that self-control which should pertain to the freeman of the Lord. 5. When begun, as it now too often is, in childhood and youth, it tends to enfeeble the constitution and prevent healthful and normal development. 6. It in many cases proves the stimulant to, and precursor of, intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks, by creating an artificial thirst, which water will not slake."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Past Week and the Next.

Three more green curtains have descended for the last time this season, during the past week, and Booth's, the Olympic and the Fifth-avenue Theaters have closed their doors. Wallack's has continued, during the week, to run "Minnie's Luck," which gives place, to morrow night, to Mr. CHARLES GAYLER'S new drama of "Fritz, Our Cousin German." In this piece, which has been highly spoken of elsewhere, Mr. J. K. EMMET is to appear in a character-part in which he is said to excel. The "Lina Edwin Star Combination" advertise a series of light entertainments at Hooley's Opera house, in which the names of Mr. STUART ROBSON, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Miss LINA EDWIN, Mr. GEO. CLARKE and Mr. MCKEE RANKIN give assurance of good entertainment. The paramount attraction of the coming week will be the new Viennoise ballet troupe at the Grand Opera-house, who begin their career, to-morrow evening, in "La Giselle." If the accounts brought us can be entirely trusted, this troupe surpass in beauty and skill, no less than in numbers, all combinations of the same order yet seen in the United States.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The entertainments at Wood's Museum have lately received a novel addition in a troupe of French wrestlers, brought over by Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE. The wrestlers do their work surpassingly well, and to many their performances will prove of great interest. That they are highly accomplished in their peculiar art admits of no dispute, and the numerous gymnastic enthusiasts, among whom are included so large a faction of young New-York, cannot do better than study the feats and style of these muscular strangers. To their strenuous attractions are added the charms of a lady who unites beauty and bodily power in a degree not easy to realize or to parallel. Mlle. ANGELA is an artist who can take two ordinary draymen and knock their heads together with the utmost facility — and she could alternate the matter at pleasure by turning their heads peacefully with her feminine charms. So rare a combination of diverse prowess could hardly fail to elicit the attention and admiration which they are now attracting. Venus and Hercules were never so wonderfully blended and typified in a single human being. But the fresh joys to be tasted at Wood's do not end here. There is, in addition to these strong-limbed athletes and this vigorous beauty—and, as it were, by way of embarrassment of riches—a man with not an iron mask, but an iron jaw. This marvelous jaw carries teeth apparently as extraordinary for tenacity of grip as those of any carnivorous quadruped, and no less productive of advantage to their possessor. Pleasures like these, heaped upon the already solid attractions of the "Green Monster," with PAUL MARTINETTI, the wild animals, snakes, baboons, and the other innumerable and seasonable curiosities, are surely more than enough for the thirty cents exacted to revel in them. Those who quit Wood's dissatisfied, must be indeed hard to please. We have not in sooth named half the reasons why visitors should depart in a mental frame of pure delight. For, after luxuriating on the more conspicuous elements of the bill of fare we have imperfectly quoted, "The Cage of the Millenium" and the "Infernal Regions," proffer delectations by way of dessert that are all their own. We forbear to dull the zest with which these unique wonders will be approached by any attempt at description. That may be said of them in truth which is too often said in hyperbole, that they must be seen to be appreciated.

Domestic Notes.

The sad end of Mr. JAMES W. LINGARD, the actor, and formerly manager of the New Bowery Theater, is a forcible illustration of the vicissitudes of the dramatic profession. Mr. LINGARD had been missing for some days, and his dead body was found in the North River, near Bank-street, on Thursday. There is no doubt that he committed suicide. The unfortunate man had known what it was to be both rich and poor during the last few years, and was unable to bear up against recent heavy pecuniary misfortune when it was added to domestic infelicity. It is the peculiar hazard of the dramatic art that, while those who practice it may be subjected to social disadvantage, their rewards are apt to be exceedingly uneven and apparently capricious. Thus, a player may be at one time in the receipt of large sums, and, forgetting that this may only last for a very short time, he may live far beyond his average means, if not beyond his present ones. When the sun of prosperity ceases to shine, he may, therefore, be plunged in want. Such appears to have been the experience of poor LINGARD. His example may well be accepted as a warning by his brethren of the most delusive and precarious of callings. It is painful to hear that some of these co-laborers in a common field, whose lot has been more fortunate, or whose prudence more steadfast than were those of the dead actor, refused him aid within a short time, and so, it is to be apprehended, unwittingly heightened the despair which prompted the rash act we have recorded....It is said that a new theater will certainly soon be built in the neighborhood of the Grand Hotel. Various names are connected with the management, but the capitalists who are digesting the scheme, have not yet made any positive selection....Mr. GEO. H. CLARKE goes to Wallack's next season, and Mr. THEODORE HAMILTON to the Fifth-avenue Theater....Mrs. WINTER'S recent performance of *Gabrielle*, in the "Huguenot," at Booth's Theater, is deservedly praised by several good judges....We are sincerely grieved to hear that the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BOOTH, born on Sunday, the 3d inst., lived but for a few hours, and that the mother's condition is still critical....Miss KATE FIELD will lecture upon DICKENS the coming season instead of on Mrs. BROWNING—for business purposes a judicious change....Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE has made an engagement for this country with Miss AMY SEDGWICK, who is certainly one of the best of living English actresses ....Mr. FECHTER and Miss LECLERCQ will return to this country by the middle of August....Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN was en route for home, but stopped in Paris to consult a celebrated physician....Miss MATILDA HERON will return to the stage in the Fall. Miss HERON is one of the most powerful and effective artists the American stage has yet been able to boast, and we wish her every success....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH begins a starring tour at De Bar's Theater, St. Louis, on the 5th of September.... Miss LINDA DIETZ, who has made so promising a *début* at the Fifth-avenue Theater as *Georgette* in "Fernande," is engaged by Mr. DALY for his regular season beginning in September.

Nilsson.

Now that Mlle. NILSSON is certainly coming to us, all that relates to her will be read with interest. The latest and most authentic account that reaches us of this singer's most recent lyric efforts relates to her *Desdemona*, in "Otello," and appears in the London *Musical World*. After praising very warmly her performance in the "Nozze di Figaro" and in "Robert le Diable," the critic proceeds:

> What has raised Mlle. NILSSON higher, however, than she stood before in the estimation of English connoisseurs is neither the *Countess Almaviva* nor *Alice*, ("Robert le Diable,") her first two new parts this season, but *Desdemona* in "Otello," her enthusiastic reception in which, on Tuesday night, was recorded in a sentence yesterday. Notwithstanding all that she had previously done to merit the unanimous acceptance she has obtained among us, few expected that she would be able to show herself such a consummate mistress of the earlier style of ROSSINI, which, being imitated so successfully by DONIZETTI and other masters, until Signor VERDI came to alter the whole state of things with his simply dramatic declamations and unornate melody, may be said to have exclusively ruled the domain of operatic art. Our opera-going readers need not be reminded that the music of "Otello" (composed at Naples in 1816, between the "Barbiere" and "La Cenerentola"—a gush of tears between two roars of laughter—when ROSSINI was in his twenty-fifth year) combines in an eminent degree the "florid" with the "expressive." Those who affect to rail against the florid style entirely overlook the fact that in employing it—inventing it rather, with a view of extirpating the absurd custom of leaving all embellishment to the imagination and skill of the vocalist—this most highly gifted of Italian composers possessed the secret of making florid "*bravura*" speak as eloquently as the simplest "*cantilena*." All through the opera of "Otello" (which we are not going to describe for the twentieth time) this is markedly observable. The difficulty has been to find singers equal to the task of vocalizing with fluency and taste combined. The greatest representatives of *Desdemona*, because endowed with this rare capacity, were MALIBRAN, GRISI (in her best day), SOPHIE CRUVELLI, and one or two others of less note, unnecessary to specify; and when we add that Mlle. NILSSON has proved herself a worthy associate of those distinguished artists we have paid her the highest compliment in our power. The first *Desdemona* belongs to more than two generations back; (the original representatives of the principal parts in "Otello" were COLBRAND, afterward Mme ROSSINI, NOZZARI, DAVID and BENEDETTI) but those we have named, even the earliest of them, have not passed out of the remembrance of amateurs of long standing. Mlle. NILSSON has grasped to the life the character of SHAKESPEARE'S gentle and long-suffering heroine—the one personage of the drama, by the way, whom TOTTOLA, ROSSINI'S librettist, has not utterly perverted. In the first scene she judiciously dispenses with the so often interpolated *cavatina*, which has nothing to do with the piece, contenting herself with the dialogue-duet, "Quanto son fieri i palpiti," in which *Emilia*, (we may say at once gracefully and unaffectedly represented by Mlle. CARI) endeavors to console *Desdemona*—a far more becoming prelude to what ensues. Her acting and singing were all that could be desired in the noble *finale* to the first act, which contains two of ROSSINI'S most striking *morceaux d'ensemble*, and in which the sudden appearance of *Othello*, at the back of the stage, just as *Elmiro*, *Desdemona's* father, is endeavoring to arrage matters satisfactorily between *Rodrigo* and his daughter, constitutes a situation not unlike that of the second *finale* to DONIZETTI'S "Lucia." A dramatic force was here exhibited for which those who had watched Mlle. NILSSON'S progress superficially were not prepared. But finer still, because rising with the impressiveness of the situation, was the *finale* to the second act, where the unhappy *Desdemona* is alternately contemned by her jealous husband, commiserated by her faithful confident and indignantly reproached by her unrelenting father. Each situation is striking, and in each Mlle. NILSSON showed herself fully equal to the occasion. Her delivery of the famous solo—"Che smania! oimè, che affanno!"—was admirable from first to last, as pathetic in the touching preamble as it was animated in the brilliant sequel. Not less striking was the passage, "L'error d'un infelice," in which *Desdemona* supplicates *Elmira's* pity. The curtain fell amid the loudest demonstrations of approval, ending with two successive calls for Mlle. NILSSON. The last act—a masterpiece which ROSSINI himself, by no means a self-adulator, thought was one of those passages among his numerous works destined possibly "to live"—was best of all. The incidents are familiar. The beautiful music of this—including the celebrated "willow song"—"Assisa a piè d'un salice"—with which poor *Desdemona*, after hearing the voice of the gondolier outside, vainly endeavors to soothe her agonized feelings—was sung to absolute perfection, the concluding verse, when the singer becomes overpowered by emotion, surpassing the rest in touching expressiveness. The whole scene, moreover, comprising the affecting prayer—"Deh, calma, O Ciel!"—the terrible interview with *Othello*, and its terrible catastrophe, was acted with singular force and meaning. The defiance of her husband—"Uccidimi se vuoi, perfide, ingrato,") when, proud in her conscious innocence, *Desdemona* defies her accuser, which ROSSINI, in his earlier manner, has set to a vigorous *bravura*, was not only superbly declaimed but superbly "looked." And thence to the climax, there was nothing but what strengthened the effect that had been produced. The applause at the conclusion was uproarious. Mlle. NILSSON had revealed herself for the first time (it was, perhaps, indeed, the first opportunity afforded her) as a tragedian; and the audience saw and recognized this new phase in her talent. *Desdemona* is unquestionably her greatest success.

Foreign Notes.

Mme. WALKER, a singer, who, at one time, had a great reputation, is now in Paris in a state of extreme destitution. She recently applied for food at the Indigent Asylum. She has resided in a convent in Bretagne for the last nine years...."Frou Frou," the first performances of which in Italy were unsuccessful, has recently, at the Politeama of Pisa, achieved a great success. The acting of Signora PIA MARCHI was excellent and much applauded....Signor ERNESTO ROSSI, the famous tragedian, has received a beautiful silver medal, presented to him by the municipality of Girgenti....Signor TOMMASO SALVINI intends spending the remainder of the year in repose and study, and in a ramble through Northern Europe. On his return he will, according to the *Rivista Europea*, become the leader of a new dramatic company. ....Signor ALFONSO ARTIACO has published at Naples a new historical drama on the well-known story of *Ezzelino da Romano*....We learn from the *Rivista Europea* that Signora GIACINTA PESSANA, at the Rossini Theater at Venice, by her admirable acting in M. SARDOU'S "Fernande," succeeded in thoroughly rousing the audience from its habitual coldness, and received quite an ovation....The Spanish Dramatic Company of Señora CAROLINA DUCLOS has been playing in Panama. In this strange scene, the drama performed was taken from PAUL FEVAL. The company is on its way to Peru.... A patent has been granted for a new theater for Dublin....The Prince of Wales' Theater at Liverpool is again in the market. The lease is to be sold by auction in London....Mrs. WOOD has appeared as *Phœbe*, in "Paul Pry," at the St. James'. She displays, says a critic, considerable comic power, and Mr. L. BROUGH has humoristic capacity that fits him for the part of the hero, though he was scarcely, on the whole, the right man in WRIGHT'S place....BLONDIN is performing at the Campos Eleseos, Madrid, and crosses that promenade on a rope at a great height from the ground, carrying on his shoulders a man, who fires a gun repeatedly, leading it after each discharge....AMBROISE THOMAS' opera of "Mignon" is announced for its first production in London, at Drury Lane, with NILSSON, who will sustain the rôle of the heroine. Last Autumn she played in the opera at Baden-Baden in French, the composer personally directing the rehearsals, and making various alterations in the score, to transform it into a "grand" opera....A statement has appeared in an Indian paper to the effect that Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS intends visiting India in returning to England from Australia....Five hundred chorus singers are advertised for the Gaîté, in Paris, for OFFENBACH'S new opera in July. One of the effects must be to blow the roof off with sweet and concentrated sound...."Take Off Your Hunchback" is the title of a coming novelty at the Vaudeville. ....Mrs. PARNELL, a rich American lady, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, under date of June 26, had a grand private theatrical *soirée*, yesterday, in her hotel in the Champs Elysées. Lord LYONS, (whose attaché, Mr. MALET, was one of the leading comedians of the night,) the Duke DE PERSIGNY, M. and Mme. CHEVALIER were among the company. The following was the play-bill:

"On the 25th of June will be performed 'Woodcock's Little Game,' in two acts; *Mr. Woodcock*, Mr. MALET; *Mr. Christopher Larkyns*, Mr. OLLIFFE; *M. Adolphus Sawnsdown*, Mr. F. LASCELLES; *David*, Mr. E. GARDINER; *Mrs. Colonel Carver*, Mrs. MILNER GIBSON; *Mrs. Woodcock*, Mrs. MURDOCH; *Mrs. Larkyns*, Mrs. F. LASCELLES; *Maid*, Mrs. WARD. To be followed by 'The Silent Woman,' in one act; *Marianne Sandford*, Mrs. FRANK LASCELLES; *Mrs. Sandford*, Mrs. WARD; *Arthur Merton*, Mrs. MCCALL. Mrs. WARD will recite between the acts."

The amateur actresses, Mrs. MILNER GIBSON, Mrs. MURDOCH and Mrs. WARD, (the wife of a former American Consul at St. Petersburg,) were most enthusiastically applauded. After a jolly supper, at the reasonable hour of 1 o'clock, to which actors and audience sat down together, the party separated to the toast of "Another merry meeting in the Winter."....SCHNEIDER, CARRIER, DESMONT, DAUBRAY and SCHEY introduced OFFENBACH'S "La Perichole," to the British public in the Princess' Theater, London, on the 27th. The *Standard*, of the next morning, says that the performance was a veritable triumph, encores being the order of the evening, and one or two of Mlle. SCHNEIDER'S songs scoring a double honor.

At the Fondo Theater, in Naples, three evenings back, a new opera, "Isabella di Arragoni," by PEDROTTI, was performed for the first time, but did not obtain any very brilliant success. The principal singers, Mme. CONTARINI and MM. BOLIS and SOUVESTRE, were greatly applauded.

New Dramas Abroad.

The freshest novelty in Paris is a drama called "Michel Pauper," which has been brought out at the Porte St. Martin, and which the *Athenæum* thus describes: "The circumstances under which the new drama of M. HENRI BECQUE, 'Michel Pauper,' has been produced at the Porte St. Martin Theater are rather curious. The piece was originally written for the Odéon, by the managers of which house it was declined. So impressed was M. BECQUE with its merits, that he endeavored, by various means, to bring about a reconsideration of the verdict. One of the steps he took in this direction was to complain to the Committee of Dramatic Authors, and to endeavor to enlist its services on his behalf. His piece, he alleged, possessed such literary merit that a subventioned theater was compelled by the terms on which its grant was received, to accept it. His efforts have all, however, proved vain, and the indomitable writer has now become his own manager, and has taken a theater, engaged a company, and produced the play at his own risk. 'Michel Pauper' is neither better nor worse than the run of melodramas produced at the Porte Saint Martin. Its cardinal faults—length, extravagance and tediousness, are characteristic of the majority of new plays in France, as in England, and are fairly redeemed by the force of its characterization and the strength of some of its situations. The heroine is a sufficiently disagreeable personage. *Hélène* is the daughter of a speculator of the Mercadet species, who, after bringing her up in luxury, fails, dies and leaves her penniless. Her training has been of the worst kind, and she speedily falls a prey to the *Comte de Rivail*, a handsome libertine, on whom she has early fixed her affections. Rejected and insulted by her lover after he has no further favors to ask, *Hélène* accepts proposals of marriage made to her by *Michel Pauper*, an inventor, whom love of her has rescued from degradation and exalted into the possession of something like genius. When she sees the purity and intensity of her husband's love, *Hélène* feels as though she had wronged both. She confesses, accordingly, her past life; and *Michel*, maddened by the bitter knowledge thus obtained, turns into his old paths. Love had been his redeemer; despair is his ruin. On his return from a debauch he finds his wife escaping from the arms of the *Comte de Rivail*, whom, in the madness caused by her husband's departure, she had summoned. The end of the piece is the death, in the arms of his penitent wife, of a husband who has long been mad, and who, even in the midst of his dying agony, does not recover sense enough to acknowledge or forgive the woman before him."

A drama, the interest of which depends, like the novel of *Gwendoline's Harvest*, on secret poisoning, has been produced in London. The *Standard* gives a summary of its merits in these terms:

"Mr. CRAVEN'S 'Philomel' is yet another story of secret poisoning. Like all such dramas—to those, at least, who have any care for the stage—'Philomel' is an ingeniously repulsive play; while, on the other hand, it excels most of its kind in betraying a certain originality of prolix dullness. Fortunately, however, so much of the plot as is necessary to tell can be very briefly disposed of, though yesterday evening it took nearly three hours to evolve it. The scene is laid in Jersey, where we are introduced to the heroine of the piece, *Philomel de St. Aubin*, and also to a *Doctor Addeley*, described in the play-bill as an 'irregular practitioner,' and who moreover rejoices in a suspicious alias. The lady is a young widow of wealth, and the rascal of a doctor is her professional adviser. We are next introduced to a scoundrel of an heir-presumptive, who bribes the medical villain to carry off his rich patient by slow poison. The murderous scheme is frustrated by the timely arrival of *Ernest Addeley*, a reputed son of the doctor, and who is himself skilled in toxicology, and in love with the ailing widow. Thus the chief sensation of the piece culminates in a trial of antidote *versus* bane. Antidote of course comes off victorious, the two villains come mutually to grief by tumbling over a precipice, the convalescent widow bestows her hand and fortune upon her deliverer, and by a large stretch of credulity we are supposed to believe that everything has been begun, continued and ended as it should do. Without pausing to inquire what possible profit can accrue, whether, morally, to the public or, in the way of reputation, to a well managed theater, from the production of such stuff as this, one cannot but be puzzled to see some of the best histrionic talent of our time laid waste in its representation. Mr. J. CLARKE'S part, that of a Jew money-lender, is the most important on the stage, and the least essential to the play, while Miss LYDIA FOOTE is not only one of our best actresses in domestic drama, but can show as charming a widow's face, when she's restored to health, as any of the sisterhood now gracing the stage. The other characters were sustained by Mr. PARSELLE, Mr. EDGAR, Mr. J. H. SLATER, and Miss KATE NEWTON."

ODD-FELLOWS.

Planting the Order Abroad—Departure of Grand Sire Farnsworth for Europe—Facts and Statistics.

At the session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, held at San Francisco, Cal., in September last, it was resolved to introduce the Order into Germany and other foreign countries. To do this three Commissioners have been appointed, of whom two are sojourning already in Germany, Mr. JOHN F. MORSE, of California, Past Grand Master, and Rev. C. HEDDINS, of Ohio, Past Grand, who are both at Dresden now. Yesterday afternoon Mr. E. D. FARNSWORTH, of Nashville, Tenn., Grand Sire of the Order of Odd-fellows in this country, sailed, together with Mr. F. B. AUSTIN, of California, the third Commissioner, on board the North-German Lloyd's steamer *Main*, for Germany, where they will—in company with the two other Commissioners—fulfill carrying out the plan proposed by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Sire has procured letters of introduction from the State Department and the North German Minister at Washington to the authorities of North Germany, and is, therefore, prepared to meet all objections to his originating the Order there. As there are a number of members of the Order, who became so while in this country, residing in Germany, it is believed that no difficulty will be experienced by the Commissioners in establishing their Order in that country. The Commissioners will confine themselves chiefly to the cities of Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg and Dresden. From Germany they will go to England in order to effect a union in the organization of the Order of Odd Fellows in that country with the one in the United States. The number of contributing members of the Order in the United States is about 300,000, in England about 760,000, in Australia 30,000, Canada 7,000. The Order has also been established in British Columbia, on the Sandwich Islands, at the Cape of Good Hope, in South America, India, the West Indes and at Gibraltar. The members of the Odd Fellow encampments and lodges in this City number about 7,000. The principles of the Order, as expressed by its motto, are "Friendship, Love and Truth." The Odd-fellows visit and aid their sick and bury their dead members, and they relieve the widows and educate the orphans of deceased members. The Order in this country expended for purposes of relief and benevolence during the past year about $2,000,000, while its resources in funds, halls and other property amount to about $20,000,000. The departure of Grand Sire FARNSWORTH, who will return by September next, was made an occasion, by a number of the brothers of the Order residing in this City and Brooklyn, to accompany him down the Bay on board the steamboat *Seth Low*, Capt. COFFIN, as far as the lighthouse off Sandy Hook, and then on his ascending the *Main* to bid him good-by, and to wish him a happy voyage. Among the party were a number of ladies and several prominent members of the Order, viz: Messrs. Chas. V. Clark, Grand Secretary; J. Griswold, Right Worthy Grand Marshal; John A. Kennedy, Past Grand Sire; E. J. Hamilton, Past Grand Patriarch; Mr. Bennett, Past Grand Patriarch; Gustave Leweck, Past Grand Patriarch; George Smith, Past Grand Master; Mr. Clayton, Past Grand Master; Mr. Parnes, Past Grand Master; Abram Lent, Past Grand Master; Myer Stern, Past Grand Master; C. C. Pinkney, Past Grand Master; J. W. Orr, publisher of the *North American Odd-fellow*; E. B. Nowell, Past Grand, editor of the *North American Odd-fellow*; Andrew Henderson, Past Grand; Mr. Aitken, Past Grand; all of this City; N. L. Petit, Grand Master of this State; Mr. Gardner, Past Grand Patriarch; Rev. M. P. Gaddis, Past Grand of Brooklyn, and other members of the Order. The party, numbering about sixty persons, had a band of music on board, and a very good time, which was greatly enhanced by fine weather.

New-York Yacht Club Difficulties—Plan of Settlement.

Certain difficulties existing in the New-York Yacht Club were lately referred to Mr. JOHN T. ROLLINS, with a request that he devise a plan for their settlement. He has made a report, in which he says:

"In my opinion, the only real cause of complaint arises from the fact that the Club at large has no voice in the selections of committees who control the only privileges enjoyed by members, namely, the club-house and steamer provided for the annual regatta, and I therefore suggest to the yacht-owners the propriety of their giving to the Club at large the privilege of selecting by ballot the House and Regatta Committees. This I think will throw the responsibility where it properly belongs, and will add very much to the interest of members in this club. There has been no regatta for the past five years, at which there has not been some complaint regarding the management on the club steamer. The club should, I think, appropriate a fixed amount each year, according to the number of paying members, and which the majority of members may, if the above suggestion be carried out, expend as they think proper. Both classes of members, owners and non-owners of vessels are necessary—the yacht owner haas the privilege of carrying the club flag and to sail for the yearly regatta prize, the money for which is furnished by the non-yacht owners in proportion of nine to one. the non-yacht-owning member in return for his yearly subscription, has the privilege of paying for what may be furnished to him at the Club-house, and a free entertainment once a year for himself and ladies on the regatta steamer. I would suggest the propriety of creating life members on payment of a fixed amount in lieu of annual dues."

Music in the Public Squares.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Mt. Morris-square, on Monday, the 11th inst., from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.	
1. March—"Preussen"	Golde.
2. Overture—"Lestogne"	Auber.
3. "Romance"	E. Bach.
4. Galop—"Not for Joe"	G. Wiegand.
PART II.	
5. Grand Selection—"La Perichole"	Offenbach.
6. Waltz—"Hilda"	Godfrey.
7. Cavatina—"The Hermit"	Caraffa.
8. March—"Rataplan"	Grafulla.
PART III.	
9. Overture—"Les Diamants de la Couronne"	Auber.
10. Grand Aria—"Masnadière"	Verdi.
11. Galop—"Attague"	Kuelner.
12. March—"Grand Duchess"	Offenbach.
National Airs.	

Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday in Tompkins-square, on Wednesday in Washington-square, on Thursday in Madison-square, and on Friday at the Battery, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 9.

The House joint resolution requiring enlistments in the Marine Corps to be for five instead of four years, and authorizing credit for enlistment pay, was passed.

ANOTHER CUBAN CABLE.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of CYRUS W. FIELD, setting forth his desire to furnish cheap and increased facilities of telegraphic communication through the United States and West Indies, and to this end asking authority to lay a cable from Florida to Cuba, and the repeal of the International Telegraph Company's exclusive privilege to have a cable between those shores. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, made a report, which was adopted. In reply to specific inquiries, he explained that the Senate amendment relative to the effect of a pardon or amnesty in the Court of Claims was retained; that the Senate amendment for an extension of the Capitol grounds, and a new State Department building, were stricken out, and the appropriation of $100,000 for a North Pole expedition was reduced to $50,000. Upon the general proposition for an increase of official salaries, the Senate had receded, consequently there was no increase in the salaries of judges and heads of bureaus. The Senate amendments relating to clerks in the Departments and female clerks in the Departments had been stricken out. In the case of the latter a provision had been inserted allowing the appointment of females to all grades of clerkships.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. STEWART offered a resolution requesting the President to cause the act of Feb. 19, 1862, to prohibit the coolie trade, to be strictly enforced, and for that purpose to instruct the proper civil officers of the United States to prosecute for all violations of said act, and directing an investigation as to whether Chinese coolies are being transported to the United States in violation of the law.

Messrs. TRUMBULL and HAMLIN objected to the resolution as an imputation upon the President that he did not perform his duty.

The resolution was laid on the table, but subsequently adopted as modified to provide for a simple inquiry into the alleged Chinese importations in violation of the law.

MRS. LINCOLN'S PENSION.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the bill for a pension to Mrs. LINCOLN was taken up—Yeas 30, nays 21. The bill was discussed upon the general expediency of introducing an innovation upon the pension policy of the Government in providing for the widows and children of public servants.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said that since the death of her husband Mrs. LINCOLN had received $24,000—one year's Presidential salary—and now it was proposed to vote her $8 per day, while the disabled soldiers of the war received only $8 per month. He moved to reduce the amount to $5 per day.

Mr. HOWELL regarded the bill as a gross fraud upon the Pension laws which was to be perpetrated for the benefit of a single individual, while destitute widows and orphans of the Union slain were waiting in vain for Congressional relief. He argued that the Pension laws were never intended to apply to civil officers, and in this respect he termed the bill a sneaking fraud. He would rather vote for a bill making a donation.

Mr. MCCREERY argued that although three other Presidents had died in office the proposition for a pension to the widow of a President was without precedent. He thought a more worthy object of public charity might be selected, and was opposed to voting away the public money for foreign show. After further discussion, in which Mr. YATES charged that Mrs. LINCOLN and her whole family had been in sympathy with the rebellion, which was denied by Mr. HOWARD, a motion to lay on the table, on which the vote was regarded as a test on the bill, was lost—yeas 24, nays 33. The bill was then laid over informally.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed as follows: On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, granting to the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railway Company the right to build a bridge across the big Wabash River. On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill amendatory to the Bankrupt act, extending the operation of a part of the laws to brokers, manufacturers and minors.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Civil and Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was then reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

THE ARMY BILL.

At 2 o'clock the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, when the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations diminishing the appropriation for the pay of the army $707,000, was withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON moved as an amendment the principal features of the Army bill, recently laid on the table, reducing the number of enlisted men in the army to thirty thousand, but continuing the present pay of General, Lieutenant-General, Major and Brigadier Generals, and making an additional provision relating to supernumerary officers, leaving it discretionary with the President to furlough or discharge, with one year's pay, such as are left after the provisions of the bill are carried into effect. The provisions refer to the filling of vacancies and the discharge, after examination, of officers reported unfit for duty.

The amendment was modified to require that officers unfit for duty shall be reported to the Board appointed for their examination as unfit for duty by the General of the Army alone, instead of by military commanders and chiefs of staff.

A new section was inserted repealing the act of Jan. 21, 1870, and allowing a retired officer, on his own application, to be assigned to military duty, except service.

The pay of Chaplains was increased to $1,600.

The section, relating to supernumerary officers, was amended to provide that any remaining after the provisions of the act are carried into effect, shall be furloughed without pay until they are assigned to fill vacancies occurring in the cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments, or on their own application they shall be discharged with one year's pay and allowances.

The amendment was further modified to give to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who have served ninety days, the right to locate on a quarter section of the public land of the United States, instead of on eighty acres, as now allowed by law.

The amendment of Mr. WILSON, as modified, was then adopted, and the bill as amended passed.

SENATOR CAMERON MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. CAMERON made a personal explanation in answer to the charge made in certain quarters, that he had purposely absented himself a few evenings before, when the income-tax question was voted upon. He desired the reporter to take notice of his statements, so that the public might not be further deceived by the misrepresentations of his enemies. On the occasion referred to, being much fatigued by a session which had lasted twelve hours, he had left the Senate, not expecting that a vote would be reached, but had taken the precaution to pair off on the question with Mr. SPRAGUE. His own vote, therefore, would not have altered the result, as Mr. SPRAGUE would have voted in favor of the tax.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 3:20 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently took a recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the bill authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steam-ship service between San Francisco and Australia.

Mr. COLE spoke for one hour in advocacy of a subsidized line as proposed, and upon the commercial importance of the enterprise; after which the amendments reported by the Committee on Commerce were agreed to.

Without action on the bill, the Senate at 8:50 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KELSEY, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

OBSTRUCTION OF THE POTOMAC RIVER.

Mr. MCKENZIE introduced a bill to prevent the obstruction of the Potomac River, and to exempt vessels navigating the same from compulsory payment of pilotage. Referred.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Mr. CAKE offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

Whereas, Since the emancipation of the American slave and the elevation of our humblest laborer to the full rights of citizenship, unscrupulous speculators in human flesh have demonstrated the practicability of fastening slavery upon the nation in another form; and

Whereas, To take a step backward is contrary to a sound and healthful public policy, tending to a betrayal of the people and the subversion of the Government; and

Whereas, The United States of America having ceased to be the home of the slave, or the field in which the slave-driver may pursue his trade with impunity; and

Whereas, Danger may be anticipated in the organized immigration of bond Chinamen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while the people of the whole world are invited to come as voluntary free men to share with us in the protection of our laws, in our free institutions and in the wonderful advantages of our wonderful land, it is against the genius of the age to bring them here in bonds for a term of years, or even months; that this traffic in bondmen is degrading to labor and will not be tolerated by a nation of freemen, and must be checked in its inception by prompt action on the part of the representatives of the people; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Education and Labor are hereby instructed to investigate the subject, including the contract or coolie system practiced in various parts of the country, and to report a bill, as soon as practicable, prohibiting the introduction of bondmen from China or elsewhere, providing for the protection of those who voluntarily seek our shores in quest of free homes, and who will as speedily as practicable adopt the manners, habits and customs of our people, making it a criminal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to be a party, direct or indirect, to any project tending to perpetuate the barbarism of slavery.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate amendments to the Tariff and Tax bill, and moved that they all be non-concurred in *pro forma*, and referred to a committee of conference. He said that the Committee of Ways and Means did not pretend to say that it would recommend a non-concurrence in each of the amendments in detail. There were some of them which the Committee thought ought to be concurred in; but the Committee was satisfied that if it reported back the amendments recommending a concurrence in some and a non-concurrence in others, running over the whole complicated questions in all their variety, so much time would be consumed as to render it likely that no bill reducing taxes would be passed this session.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, opposed the motion, and argued that the House should have an opportunity of voting on each amendment. He admitted that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means had authorized the motion to be made, but it was a bare majority only that came to that conclusion, and on that Committee there were but two "Revenue Reform men," so that they must have had the co-operation of some members of the majority. The amendments made in the Senate were mainly jobs, some of them small jobs, jobs on horses, jobs on iron, jobs on ultramarine, jobs on sword-blades, jobs on crinoline, corsets and steel wire, jobs on hair-cloth, for the benefit of one or two manufacturers; jobs on brimstone, jobs on tombstones even, by the addition to the duty on marble, and jobs on cotton-thread for the special benefit of a few manufacturers, in Rhode Island mainly. The Senate had also put kryolite on the free list for the special benefit of the Pittsburg Soap Manufacturing Company. Perhaps the best part of the bill was that amendment opening up thirteen additional ports of entry with an innumerable army of appraisers, weighers, measurers and gaugers, as the practical effect would be to encourage smuggling, and thus reduce the rates twenty-five per cent. That would be good for the interests of the country, though bad for the Treasury. He argued that there was nothing worse in principle than to trust legislation on such important matters to a Committee of Conference—to six gentlemen appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. One of the great purposes of keeping the Tax and Tariff bill to the end of the session was to strip from the representatives of the people the power of imposing taxes, and to throw that greatest power into the hands of an oligarchy of six. In other words, it was throwing the whole taxation power of Congress into the hands of a few monopolists who contrive to get up such bills, to be adjusted at the end of the session by Committees of Conference, when members know nothing whatever of the changes made. He argued that there was ample time for the consideration of the Senate amendments in the House, as the time thus consumed would otherwise be given to the business on the Speaker's table, which was full of jobs. He trusted, therefore, that the motion for a Conference Committee would not prevail, but that the bill would follow the usual form of legislation.

Mr. SCHENCK replied to Mr. BROOKS' objection, and said that what was proposed by the Committee on Ways and Means was no uncommon thing at the close of a session. He thought himself justified in saying that the minority did not want any bill to pass that would reduce taxation, and that there were gentlemen on the other side of the House who, if they thought that there was an increase of taxation on Bessemer steel to the amount of eighty thousand dollars, would vote against the bill, even though its general reduction amounted to eighty or one hundred million.

Mr. BROOKS asked Mr. SCHENCK whether, in that remark, he alluded to him.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that if he understood the gentleman from New-York he was in that position.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that he was anxious to reduce the revenues a hundred million. He desired the reduction of duty on tea, coffee and sugar, and on other articles, and he did not desire an increase on Bessemer steel. He was willing to take thirteen million dollars off of sugar, but was not willing to take three million dollars off of arsenic with it, in the form of Bessemer steel.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that it would be a very strange bill if every member of the House were content with every item in it. He himself was not and never had been, but he was for taking the most and the best that he could get tending toward the great object to be accomplished. He was not for shutting his eyes against the light of the sun and refusing to bask in its beams because it might have some spots upon it.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether the question of the income tax would go to a conference committee.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that it would, as that was still an open question between the two Houses.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether it was so far open as that the Conference Committee could abolish the tax altogether?

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he did not believe in the right of a conference committee to do that.

Mr. COX remarked that conference committees often did such things, however.

Mr. GARFIELD said he desired, if possible, to strike a blow at the income tax, and end it.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules, non-concur in the Senate amendments, and order a committee of conference. The motion was rejected.

Mr. CULLOM moved to concur in the first amendment of the Senate, which strikes out the first thirty-four sections of the House bill relating to special taxes, regulations as to stamps, &c., and to substitute for them five new sections. The motion was rejected, and the amendment non-concurred in.

The Income Tax.

Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and strike from the bill all relating to the income tax. Negatived—yeas 67, nays 116, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ambler, Ames, Archer, Axtell, Banks, Barnum, Bennett, Buggs, Bird, Brooks, of New-York, Buffinton, Burr, Butler of Massachusetts, Calkin, Covode, Cowles, Cox, Davis, Dickinson, Dixon, Fitch, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Griswold, Haight, Hill, Hooper, Jenckes, Judd, Kelley, Kellogg, Ketcham, Lynch, Mayham, McCarthy, McKenzie, Milnes, Moore of New-Jersey, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Morrissey, Myers, Negley, Niblack, O'Neill, Paine, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Rogers, Sargent, Schumaker, Scofield, Slocum. Smith of Oregon, Starkweather, Stevenson, Stiles, Stone, Strong, Swann, Trimble, Twichell, Upson, Vanwyck, Winchester, Wood—67.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Arnell, Asper, Atwood, Ayer, Bailey, Beatty, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boles, Booker, Boyd, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buck, Buckley, Burchard, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Churchill, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Conger, Connor, Crebs, Cullom, Darral, Dawes, Degener, Dickey, Donley, Duval, Dyer, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Fisher, Hale, Hamilton of Florida, Harris, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hoar, Ingersoll, Jones of Kentucky, Kelsey, Knott, Lash, Lawrence, Lewis, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McKee, McNeely, Mercur, Moore of Ohio, Morphis, Orth, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Peck, Perce, Phillips, Poland, Poster, Prosser, Rice, Roots, Sanford, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanks, Shelden of Louisiana, Sheldon of New-York, Sherrod, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vermont, Smyth of Iowa, Stevens, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Sweeny, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Townsend, Tyner, Van Auken, Van Horn, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wells, Wheeler, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Willard, Williams, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of Ohio, Winans, Woodward—116.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the Senate amendment reducing the rate of income tax to 2½ per cent. be concurred in. Agreed to—92 to 35.

Mr. SARGENT moved to concur in the Senate amendment providing that the income tax shall be collected and levied during the years 1871 and 1872, and no longer.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed it as requiring to be further amended. The amendment was non-concurred in.

Other Matters in the Bill.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the first amendment of the Senate.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived—72 to 109.

Mr. SCHENCK opposed the amendment as striking out the special tax on jugglers, lotteries, gift-enterprises, &c., abolishing the distinction which the House desired to make between wholesale and retail liquor-dealers, the House making the distinction consist in the character of the business, and the Senate, in the amonnt of sales; also striking out legislation as to stamps. On the latter point he stated that there was no security whatever for the Government. The contractor who made the stamps, or the Commissioner who ordered them, might, if he chose, when he was having five million dollars worth printed on the part of the Government, have five million dollars printed and sold on his own account. The Senate proposed to wipe out all these sections.

Mr. SCOFIELD declared that his object in moving concurrence was to cause the discharge of unnecessary office-holders. He believed that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the debt had been reduced $20,000,000 in a month had cost the Government at this session $20,000,000 more. Every time the report came in that the Treasury was overflowing, appropriations were urged for every kind of jobbery, every kind of improvement, every kind of claim. He wanted the amendment concurred in instead of sending it to a Committee of Conference, whose obstinacy, so far as the Committee of Ways and Means were concerned, they had all had occasion to remark in overriding the wish of the House. As to the tax on jugglers, &c., the expense of collecting it was double the amount received; and as to the stealing of stamps, he had never heard of any stamps being lost. At all events, there could be independent legislation on that subject if necessary.

The vote was reconsidered, and the first amendment of the Senate was concurred in—yeas 109, nays 73.

Amendments Acted Upon.

The following amendments were then acted upon as stated:

Striking out the clause in the House bill which limits the allowance of rent to $600. Concurred in.

Striking out the paragraph taxing chicory, succory, dandelion root, and all substances for coffee, five cents per pound. Non-concurred in.

In relation to sugars. Non-concurred in.

Striking out the tax on spices, wines and brandies, and substituting a tax on corsets, eyelets and ultramarine. Non-concurred in.

Reducing the duty on jute butts from $10 to $6 per ton. Non-concurred in.

Taxing cotton bagging. Non-concurred in.

Inserting the word "cast" before the words "scrap-iron," and taxing wrought-scrap-iron $9 per ton. Non-concurred in.

The amendment on sword blades. Non-concurred in.

Reducing the duty on steel railway bars from one and a half to one and a quarter cents per pound. Concurred in—yeas [illegible], nays 71.

Reducing the duty on all railroad bars made in part of steel from one and a quarter to one cent per pound. Concurred in.

The amendment placing duty on crinoline wire, grindstones, building and monumental stone, marble, hair-cloth, hair-pins, analyne, dyes, buttons and ornaments for dresses, silicate of soda, and gun-wads. Non-concurred in—nays 174, no yeas.

The Committee of Ways and Means had recommended non-concurrence, but Mr. COX insisted on having a record by yeas and nays, and therefore moved to concur.

Striking out the paragraphs in relation to nickel, albata, German silver, like mixed metal. Non-concurred in—yeas 77, nays 92.

The amendment inserting a paragraph, taxing watch-jewels 10 per cent. ad valorem. Non-concurred in.

Striking out the paragraph taxing ship chronometers 25 per cent. Non-concurred in.

Reducing the duty on live animals from 30 to 20 per cent. Concurred in.

Allowing the importation free of duty of animals, for competition or exhibition. Concurred in.

Striking out the paragraph as to oranges, pine-apples and grapes. Non-concurred in.

Striking out prunes and plums. Non-concurred in.

Striking out the paragraph relating to books, furs, opium and morphia, and reducing the duty on smoking opium from $10 to $6 per pound. Non-concurred in.

Striking out the paragraphs putting on the free-list oxalic and sulphuric acids, rough diamonds, and inserting chrysolite. Non-concurred in.

Putting on the free list the household effects of persons and families returning or emigrating from foreign counties not intended for sale, and not exceeding the value of $500. Concurred in.

Allowing machinery for steam towage on canals, and steam-plow machinery to be imported for two years free of duty. Non-concurred in.

Construing saltpeter to mean the element of niter to be used for the manufacture of gunpowder. Non-concurred in.

In relation to the tonnage tax. Non-concurred in.

Relating to goods in bonded ware-houses. Non-concurred in.

Repealing taxation, bequests or devices for literary, educational or charitable purposes. Non-concurred in.

Allowing the putting up tobacco in metalic packages. Concurred in.

Allowing the transportation of imported articles from the ports of delivery to other ports of entry in bond. Concurred in.

The last amendment, providing that these latter provisions shall take effect on the 1st of October, 1870. Non-concurred in.

The disagreeing votes were referred to a Committee of Commerce.

BOUNTY CLAIMS.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill extending the time for presenting claims for additional bounty for six months, which was passed.

LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWS, of Massachusetts, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it. On the question of salaries the Senate had yielded entirely, with one or two unimportant exceptions in regard to female clerks; the phraseology of the House amendment had been changed without altering its effect one iota. In regard to the proposed building for the State Department, the Senate conferees had yielded entirely. They had also yielded as to the enlargement of the Capitol grounds, and as to the salaries of Judges and heads of departments. The appropriation for an expedition to the North Pole had seemed to be the last ditch of the Senate conferees, and on that the House conferees had yielded, but reducing the amount from $100,000 to $50,000. The House conferees had also been induced, for the sake of the other parts of the bill, to yield partially to the Senate amendment in reference to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. CONGER inquired as to the salary of the Controller.

Mr. DAWES replied that the Senate receded from its position in regard to all salaries, except a $20 addition to Assistant Messengers, so as to conform their salary to that of laborers, and except as to that of two or three Senate officials. As to the salaries of the Judges, the House conferences had offered to raise the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges $1,000 each, but the offer had been respectfully declined on the part of the Senate conferees, unless all of the Judges salaries were increased, therefore the salaries of none were increased. As to the female clerks, the phraseology of the amendment had been altered so as to read "That the heads of the several Departments are hereby authorized to appoint female clerks who may be found competent and worthy to any of the grades of clerkships known to the law in their respective Departments with the compensations belonging to the class to which they may be appointed, but the number of 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th class clerkships shall not be increased by this section. He could not conceive a shade of difference in meaning between that and the amendment adopted by the House.

Mr. POTTER inquired what had been done about the Senate clerks?

Mr. DAWES replied that the increase of the salary of the Journal Clerk, who had been there thirty-four years, to $4,000, had seemed to be a matter on which the whole Senate had set its heart, and finally the conferees agreed to the addition of $1,000 to the compensation, while the present incumbent occupies the place and no longer.

Mr. NIBLACK, one of the conferees, opposed the report on the ground of its excluding from the right to sue in the Court of Claims men living in the Southern States who have claims against the Government, even though they pleaded pardon and amnesty. He denounced the measure as a breach of faith on the part of the Government.

Mr. DAWES supported the provision in the Conference report, for two reasons: First, because the Senate would not yield to the House in that matter, and second, because it left such claimants in the position that they were in when they accepted the pardon offered by President LINCOLN, and when they knew that the Committee of Claims was closed against them. The Conference report was agreed to—yeas 89, nays 40.

A NEW STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steam-ships as an auxiliary means of national defense, and for the conveyance of the United States mails to the ports of Europe, India and China, and for the promotion of immigration from Europe to the Southern States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The House then, at 5½, adjourned.

AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS seem to be extensively gaining our public confidence, and promises to take the place of every other liquor now in use, especially for medicinal use. This is not surprising; for, apart from its being found in most of our respectable drug-stores in this City and country, and its being strongly recommended by the physicians, the mild and agreeable taste of this article, contrasted with the strong, pungent and actual sensation produced on the palate by the common, deleterious article—which is now the general complaint of nearly all the medical Faculty of this country—would, of itself, suffice to give it the decided preference. If prescribed as a medicine, it is not bad to take; and to use as a beverage, it is considered by judges to be superior to any article of the kind ever imported into this country.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

TRIPP—SHARDLOW.—On Thursday, July 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this City, by Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., Mr. SILAS D. TRIPP, of Washington, to SARAH A., eldest daughter of Samuel Shardlow. No cards.

DIED.

COSS.—On Thursday, July 7, 1870, MOSES B. COSS, aged 37 years, 11 months, 21 days.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Zion Church, Bleecker-st., on Sunday, July 10, at 12 M.

EBBETS.—On Friday, July 8, EMMA, wife of Daniel J. Ebbets.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father-in-law, James Ebbets, No. 321 West 18th-st.

GRANT.—On Thursday, July 7, of apoplexy, ROBERT GRANT, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 58 West 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, July 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GILLESPIE.—On the 8th inst., at Catskill, GEORGE WOLF GILLESPIE, son of George D. H. and Mary A. Gillespie, of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house of his father, No. 40 East 12th-st., on Monday, 11th inst., at 4½ P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Class of 1862 of Columbia College, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HAMPTON.—On Friday morning, July 8, 1870, ADAM HAMPTON, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services at his late residence, No. 173 East 79th-st. on Sunday afternoon, July 10, at 4 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment the following morning. Monmouth and Ocean County, New-Jersey, papers please copy.

JONES.—On Friday, July 8, PHEBE J., daughter of Charles H. and Eliza G. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, July 11, at 1½ o'clock, at St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. The boat leaves James-slip and 34th-st. ferries at 10 o'clock A. M., for the Long Island Railroad, where friends will take the cars for Syosset, where carriages will convey them to the church and return.

PATCHELL.—On Saturday morning, July 9, ANDREW PATCHELL, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Clinton-st., between Warren and South sts., Hudson City, N. J., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

REDWAY.—In New-Haven, on Saturday, July 9, of consumption, JENNIE, daughter of Hannah R. and the late Gershom M. Redway, in the 21st year of her age.

Her remains will be taken from the New-Haven boat, at Pier No. 25 East River, to Green-Wood, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WADE.—On Friday evening, July 8, Mrs. MARGRETTA WADE, aged 50 years.

The friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 223 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, July 11, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

ASTOR HOUSE, July 7, 1870.

The undersigned are a Committee appointed by Mechanics Fire Engine Company, No. 6, and Hope Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, of New-Orleans, with power to act in regard to all challenges which may be offered. Parties wishing to confer with us will please call at the Astor House, at 3 P. M., on the 8th, 9th or 10th inst.

(Signed,) ROBERT E. DIAMOND,
Captain Mechanics No. 6.
WM. SWAN,
Captain Hope H. and L. No. 3.
M. CARROLL,
President of Joint Committee.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in Charge. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Holy Communion in the morning. Members of congregations whose churches are closed for the Summer will be welcomed to sittings.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; and at corner Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES; and at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

PUBLIC OPENING OF THE MORNING Star Hall, No. 130 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., by the Morning Star Sunday-school, SUNDAY, July 20, at 2 P. M. Meeting will be addressed by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of Brooklyn, and other prominent speakers. PHILIP PHILLIPS will sing on the occasion.

PROF. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., WILL preach in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SABBATH, at 3½ P. M., at which time JOHN MCWILLIAMS and WILLIAM NEELY will be ordained to the office of Ruling Elder in said congregation. Service at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID GREGG.

THERE WILL BE A CONVERSATIONAL MEETING at the "New Jerusalem" (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, for reading and instruction in the doctrines of the "New Church." The public are invited. Also MORNING services at 11 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM TODAY, AT 3 P. M., in the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Wonderful manifestations are witnessed here every Sunday, proving conclusively that spirits do return to earth, cheering their friends onward and upward toward that glorious Summer land. Admission free.

GRAND EXCURSION OF THE PLYMOUTH ROCK, today, SUNDAY, to Cozzens', Newburg and Poughkeepsie; leaves foot of Murray-st., 8 o'clock A. M.; 34th-st., North River, 8:30. Fares for the trip—to Cozzens' and Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—The congregations of this Church and the Church of "All Souls" will worship in this place on SUNDAY, July 10. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will occupy the pulpit. Morning service, 10½. Evening, 7½.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW Church of St. Ann, East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., will be solemnly laid by Very Rev. Dr. STARRS, Vicar-General, THIS DAY, at 6 P. M. Tickets of admission, fifty cents; can be obtained of M. FOX, Sexton of St. Ann's Church, 8th-st.

REV. DR. HOLME WILL PREACH in the chapel of Trinity Baptist Church, 52d-st., south-west corner 3d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, July 10, at 10½ o'clock. Subject of discourse—*The Liberty of the Christian the Only True Liberty.* Sunday-school Missionary Meeting in the evening.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by Rev. JOHN C. NOBLE, at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN at 7¾ o'clock. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHIES.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. MOSES HULL, THE BOANERGES of Spiritualism, will preach in Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Heaven and Hell.* No reserved seats.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers made welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7¾. After Sunday service will be discontinued until September.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. JOHN PERCIVAL, of New-Orleans, will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7¾ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes and 7¾ P. M.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.—Rev. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., *On the Conflicts of Life*, and at 7¾ P. M. *On the Life of Samson.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery.—SABBATH, July 10, Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M. Preaching in the evening at 7¾. The public, and especially strangers visiting the City, are invited to attend.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M., as usual. All persons are invited to these services.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY, of London, will (D. G.) preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. No evening service.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner 28th-st. and Madison-av., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, AT PLIMPton's Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, July 10, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Followers of God as Dear Children.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

UNITY CHAPEL, (FOURTH UNITARIAN Society,) 128th-st., west of 4th-av.—OLIVER DYER, Esq., will lecture THIS (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Peter's Denial of the Lord.*

REV. FREDERICK SILL, RECTOR of the Free Church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., will preach his eleventh annual discourse, on SUNDAY, A. M., the 10th inst.

CHRIST IS COMING!—HIS HERALD will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Scripture Proofs of the Lord's Speedy Appearing.*

MR. PHILIP PHILLIPS WILL GIVE an evening of sacred song (free) at the Home for Women, No. 273 Water-st., SUNDAY, 8 P. M. Open-air preaching 4 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Dr. ADAMS. Preaching SABBATH, July 10, by the Pastor.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV. AND 38th-st.—SUNDAY services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—J. H. COCHRAN, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 331 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker. No. 276 6th-av.

INFANCY OF OUR CHURCHES.

Origin and Growth of the Sanctuaries of New-York.

Founding of the Fanes—First Place of Worship of Each Denomination—Subsequent Multiplication—The Number at the Present Time.

One of the first duties to which the settlers of this country addressed themselves was the establishment of houses of worship, and, in this City one of the very first buildings erected by the infant colony had a room consecrated to pious uses.

REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCHES.

Of course the pious Hollanders who first took possession of Manhattan, planted that branch of the Christian Church upon the island which was identified with the glory of their own little Republic. The worshipers in the old horse-mill on the Battery were of the Dutch Reformed faith, and they built the little wooden sanctuary in Pearl-street, which was the first regular church edifice on the island. This, however, was but a temporary affair, and the building within the fort which was erected in 1642, is generally spoken of as the first church of New-York. As the sturdy little Dutch village spread itself more and more about the protecting walls of the fort, it increased also in piety, and in 1693 a new church was required for its devotions. This was erected in Garden-street, (Exchange-place,) and was the ancestor of the Dutch Reformed Church on Washington-square. Afterward, in 1726, the Middle Church, in Nassau-street, now the Post-office, was built; and still later, in 1767, the North Church, in William-street. These, with small places of worship at Greenwich, Harsenville, afterward Bloomingdale, and Harlem, seem to have sufficed for the uses of the denomination until the present century, the growth having been for many years mainly in the other sects. In 1845, however, there were sixteen Dutch Reformed churches, and now the number is eighteen, some of them among the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the City. For a long time the services in this church were conducted altogether in the Dutch language, and it was not without a struggle of some bitterness that the younger members secured the introduction of English. The first English sermon in a Dutch Reformed church was preached in the Middle Church, in 1764, and the last sermon in the Dutch language was delivered in 1803.

LUTHERAN.

Next to the Reformed Dutch, the oldest sect in the City is the Lutheran. In fact, there were some of that persuasion among the original settlers of the island, but their more influential brothers in Christ would not allow them so far to presume upon their rights in a free country as to have a place of worship of their own. A cautious movement toward that object, even so late as the time of PETER STUYVESANT, was speedily checked by that devout and determined Dutchman, and the preacher was fined and imprisoned for daring to spread his heretical doctrines in the province. Under the English, however, they found a more tolerant spirit, and a Lutheran church was built on the corner of Broadway and Rector-street in 1702. The second Lutheran church was built in Cliff-street in 1751, and a third at the corner of Frankfort and William in 1767. The last mentioned, with a German Reformed church in Nassau-street, were the only ones remaining at the beginning of this century. In 1845 there were five Lutheran churches in the City, and at the present time there are fourteen.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The province of New-York was reluctantly surrendered to the British by GOV. STUYVESANT in 1664, and the church within the fort was immediately devoted to the services of the Church of England, and called King's Chapel. Some thirty years later, Gov. FLETCHER determined to have the English Church "established" here, and obtained the passage of an act in the Provincial Assembly, authorizing the erection of a new church in New-York, one in Richmond and two in Westchester, and compelling all the inhabitants to support them, whatever might be their own religious views. The new church in New-York was Trinity, which was first opened for worship on the 6th of February, 1697. In 1703, the "King's Farm" was granted to it by Queen ANNE, and forms the principal part of its present great property. As the wants of the people increased, three chapels were built, belonging to the Trinity Parish—St. George's, in Beekman-street, erected in 1752; St. Paul's, in Broadway, 1766; and St. John's, in Varick-street, 1807. Two of these are still remaining, but St. George's became an independent church, and now flourishes on Stuyvesant-square. The second Episcopal church organized in the City was Christ Church, in Ann-street, founded in 1794. The corner-stone of St. Mark's was laid the next year. These, with the exception of the French church in Pine-street, founded by the Huguenots in 1704, constituted the places of worship of this denomination at the beginning of the present century. In 1846 the number had increased to forty-one, and none which had been once formed had become extinct. Now there are seventy-one Episcopal churches in the City, representing much the largest proportion of the wealth and influence of our citizens.

FRIENDS.

Adhering to the chronological order in which the different sects obtained a foothold in the Metropolis, we must next turn our attention to the mild-mannered Quakers. They held meetings at private houses in the seventeenth century, but did not attain sufficient strength to establish a regular public meeting-house until 1703, when they erected a small frame building in the narrow lane running from Maiden-lane to Liberty-street, then called Little Green-street, now Liberty-place. In 1775 they erected a substantial brick edifice on Pearl-street, near Franklin-square. This was taken down in 1824, and in 1826 the famous seed-store of GRANT THORBURN took the place of the meeting-house on Little Green-street. These were succeeded by two houses, one in Rose and the other in Hester-street, and when the schism occurred in this peaceful sect, in 1827, the orthodox Friends built a new place of worship in Henry-street. Beyond the magic number of three they have never got; but their present buildings are large and commodious, and the denomination appears to be flourishing. Their meeting-houses are now all above Fourteenth-street.

HEBREW.

The ubiquitous Israelite early made his appearance on this island, but he found little toleration at first for his religion. A petition to the City authorities for permission to erect a temple in which he might worship after the manner of his fathers was denied in 1685, but the favor of a burying-ground was kindly granted. The first synagogue was erected on Mill-street in 1729, and occupied until 1833, when a spacious edifice was erected in Crosby-street. Mill-street itself is now obliterated, and the site of the original Jewish temple is forgotten. During the present century the absurd prejudice against the Hebrews has been rapidly giving way, and their position in New-York is high and influential in all the walks of life. Their places of worship are among the finest in the City, and no less than twenty-seven in number, eighteen of which have been built within the last twenty years.

PRESBYTERIAN.

A few Presbyterians from New-England had settled in New-York in the early part of the last century, but their attempts to establish a church met with a persecution which now seems unaccountable. Their minister was arrested and thrown into prison by Lord CORNBURY, and though acquitted on trial, on what charge is not known, was compelled to pay the cost of the prosecution. A change seems to have come over the spirit of the authorities, however, for a church was organized in 1716, and for three years held its services in the City Hall. A church edifice was then erected on Wall-street near Broadway, which stood until 1844, when it was removed to Jersey City. It still ornaments that provincial metropolis, and its immediate successor in this City flourishes on Fifth-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. The second Presbyterian church in the city was the brick meeting-house which long stood in the vineyard in Beekman-street. This was built in 1767. Its successor is on Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh-street. During the present century the Presbyterians have multiplied in the number of members, the number of divisions and branches, and notably in the number of churches. In 1845 there were forty-nine churches of the various shades of Presbyterianism, while no less than twenty-two others had sprung up and disappeared. Now, there are forty-two Presbyterian churches, seven United Presbyterian and five Reformed Presbyterian churches—fifty-four in all.

BAPTIST.

The first Baptist church in this City was organized in 1724, and a house of worship was erected soon after on "Golden Hill," now Gold-street. This was taken down in 1840, and the stone used in a new church on the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. Before the end of the last century two other Baptist churches had been built, one in Oliver and the other in Rose-street. During the present century the sect has multiplied greatly, and has now thirty-two churches, beside the establishment of the so-called Seventh Day Baptists. Little of this increase has taken place in the last twenty-five years, for in 1845 there were thirty-one Baptist churches in the City, while fourteen others had become extinct since 1812.

MORAVIAN.

Although there is now but one Moravian church in the City, it is of old standing. The Church of the United Brethren was introduced from Germany in 1736. For a long time the society was small, but it built a chapel in Fulton-street in 1751. This was their place of worship for nearly 100 years, though a new and larger edifice was erected on the old site in 1829. The widening of Fulton-street in 1836 cut off a large slice of this building, and in 1843 it was taken down and a new church built on the corner of Houston and Mott streets. This is now a "Casino," and the Brethren meet at a new church in Lexington-avenue.

METHODIST.

The first Methodist church in America was founded in New-York. A few families of Irish Methodists arrived here in 1766. Their leader was PHILIP EMBERY, and he began preaching at once in his own house, which stood in what is now called "City Hall-place." As the society increased, an old rigging-loft in "Cart and Horse"-street (now William) was fitted up as a place of worship. The first regular church was soon after built in John-street, near Nassau, and called Wesley Chapel. The first sermon was preached in this place on the 30th of October, 1768, by EMBERY. The building was taken down in 1817, and another built on the same spot. This was destroyed by the widening of John-street in 1840, and the present John-street Church was then built. In the last hundred years the Methodists have increased rapidly, and have now forty-four places of worship in the City.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Catholics found a very intolerant spirit in New-York when they first came, and it was with great difficulty that they got the foothold which they have since so diligently improved. Their first place of worship was an old building in Vauxhall Garden, a public pleasure-ground at the foot of Warren-street. St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, was built in 1786, and re-built in 1836. This was the only Catholic church in the City at the beginning of this century. St. Patrick's Cathedral was built in 1815, and since that time the number of churches has increased to thirty-nine, of which twenty-three have been built in the last twenty-five years.

UNIVERSALIST AND UNITARIAN.

The Universalist Church in this City was founded by a party of recalcitrant Methodists from the John-street Church in 1796. They met at first at a private house, and afterward built a small church in Vandewater-street. Their growth was slow, and in 1825 they still had but one place of worship. Now, however, they have six. Rev. Dr. CHANNING preached the first Unitarian sermon in New-York, at a private house, in 1819. He afterward preached in the lecture-room of the Medical College in Barclay-street, and succeeded in forming a Unitarian Society. Their first church was built in Chambers-street, west of Broadway, and dedicated Jan. 20, 1821, EDWARD EDWARD, the famous New-England orator, preaching the sermon. This was the ancestor of "All Souls," now at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street. The Church of the Messiah was founded in 1826, and there is now a third Unitarian church, that of Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

CONGREGATIONAL AND OTHER.

The Congregational Church was first established in New-York in 1804, and erected a small frame building in Warren-street, just out of Broadway. A new house was built in 1809, on Elizabeth-street, near Hester, and for some years the denomination increased. Latterly, however, there seems to have been a falling off. In 1845 there were eight surviving churches, while nine had already become extinct. There are now but six. There is one Swedenborgian, or New Jerusalem Church. The society was formed in 1808, and purchased a house of worship on Pearl-street, near Chatham, in 1821. It has now a fine church on Lexington-avenue.

Besides these there are the following denominations which have one church each, all of recent origin: Christians, Christian Israelites, True Believers, Evangelical, Methodist Protestant, Free Evangelical, German Evangelical Reformed, True Dutch Reformed, Welsh Methodist Calvinist, and the Church of the Strangers. Altogether, it will be noticed, there are upward of 340 churches in the City, independent of branch chapels and missions.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The recent parade of the First Division, on the Fourth of July, which was fully described in the TIMES of the 5th, has caused considerable comment, in consequence of the unusual delay observed in setting the column in motion. In olden times these delays, vexatious and fatiguing as they were, happened so frequently that the National Guard and the citizens were fain to believe them unavoidable. When Gen. SHALER assumed command of the Division and created a staff of thorough soldiers, many being veterans of large experience like himself, it was gratifying to notice the improvement and celerity with which he maneuvered the division and carried through a review. The tiresome method of stringing the regiments and brigades along a continuous line, like so many beads on a thread, was done away with, and the gallop up and down the line, once so dear to Sandford and his paper martinets, was discarded as useless. The brigades were formed in parallel streets on the left of Fifth-avenue, and moved promptly at a certain time over a short and pleasant line of march, and the review was narrowed down to a simple marching salute to the Governor, the Mayor or such reviewing officer as was selected. Under such circumstances the Summer parade of the division was over before the heat of the July sun began to assert itself, and the men were at liberty in less than three hours after the assembling for duty. On Monday last, however, we were strongly reminded of the old style of affairs by the manner of the review and its attendant delays, and it is to be hoped that the programme will not be repeated. We understand that the blame is laid on the cavalry because they proved behind time, and the fact affords another reason for the speedy disbandment of these clumsy and wholly unnecessary commands. The appearance of the cavalry is nearly always a ridiculous one to the eye of the experienced soldier, and as we now are a nation of soldiers it behooves us not to keep up organizations that can do no good either in the future or the present. The artillery, as now organized and equipped, will be of service both as a school of instruction and as an active force in case of civil disturbance, but what possible reliance could be placed upon cavalrymen who know nothing of the sword as an offensive or defensive weapon, and can scarcely keep in their saddles on parade. As regards the delays on Monday, no one can blame Gen. Shaler, except that he is understood to have waived his better judgment to please others who look upon the National Guard simply as a means of display. The General will probably return to his former programme in the future, and so earn the gratitude of the rank and file of his splendid command.

The Seventh Regiment is directed to parade in full uniform, (gray trousers,) with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, on Thursday next, and proceed by railroad to Philadelphia and Cape May. The regiment will leave New-York on the morning of Thursday, the 14th inst. Roll call of companies at 6½ A. M. Leave Jersey City by rail at 8 A. M.; reach Philadelphia at 11½ A. M.; lunch at the Continental Hotel; parade and review at 4 P. M.; after parade the regiment will be received and entertained by the citizens of Philadelphia; leave Philadelphia for Cape May at 8 P. M., and reach that city at 11 P. M. Friday, July 15.—Dress parade and review at 4 P. M.; at 9 P. M. a reception and ball to the regiment by the citizens and visitors at Cape May. Saturday, July 16.—Leave Cape May at 9 A. M., and reach New-York at 4 P. M.

To-morrow evening the Eleventh Regiment proceed to Albany on an excursion per special steamer, and will spend Tuesday at the State capital, returning the same evening, arriving home on Wednesday morning. The arrangements for the trip are understood to be on a liberal scale, though their scope has not been made public. The Albany military propose to accord our German friends a warm welcome, and we may assure them that the visiting battalion will be one of the handsomest and best appointed that has left this City for some time.

The Twenty-second Regiment will parade, on Tuesday next, in full dress uniform, white trousers. Assembly at 8 A. M. Every member will have his fatigue uniform and knapsack, with overcoat rolled, at the armory on the morning of parade, and will carry the fatigue cap suspended from the hip on a button of the dress coat. Officers will carry the fatigue cap without visor. The regiment will proceed to Sing Sing, N. Y., by the steamer *Sunnyside*, and will there be received and reviewed by the authorities of the village. After the review dinner will be served, and later in the day a collation. At 4 P. M., there will be a dress parade of the regiment, and immediately thereafter the presentation, on behalf of the regiment, to the residents of Sing Sing, of a set of resolutions. In the evening, a hop will be given by the residents of the village, in honor of the regiment. Returning, the steamer will leave Sing Sing at 10 P. M. No member will be permitted to accompany the regiment on this excursion unless attired in the full uniform of the regiment. The Veteran Association of the Twenty-second will participate in the excursion.

Col. James Fisk commanded the Ninth Regiment at the funeral of Gen. Hamblin, it being his first appearance at a daylight parade. The absence of Gen. Postley, who had been ordered to command the escort, was noticed. The cause was not explained.

It is understood that the Ninth Regiment will tender the Seventh an escort on the occasion of their return from Cape May next Saturday. This will be only proper and the compliment will be duly appreciated.

In accordance with provisions of the laws of 1869, chapter 778, and the Military Code of 1870 requiring a reduction of the force of the National Guard, an order has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office disbanding the following regiments: Thirty-sixth Regiment Infantry, Sixteenth Brigade, Jefferson County; Sixty-sixth Regiment Infantry, Thirty-second Brigade, Niagara County; One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Infantry, Twentieth Brigade, Steuben County. The following regiments are reduced to battalions of six companies each, the respective commandants to designate the companies to be mustered out: Nineteenth Regiment Infantry, Twenty-second Brigade, Orange County; Thirty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Third Brigade, New-York City; Seventy-ninth Regiment Infantry, First Brigade, New-York City; Eighty-seventh Regiment Infantry, Sixteenth Brigade, Lewis County; Ninety-first Regiment Infantry, Twenty-second Brigade, Orange County; One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Infantry, Twentieth Brigade, Chemung County.

The First and Third Cavalry are to be reduced to the minimum of eight companies each.

A battalion consisting of Companies A and B, Twenty-second Regiment, will make an excursion to Long Branch on Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870. The battalion, which will be accompanied by the regimental band and drum corps, will leave New York by the early boat. On arriving at the Branch, a short parade will be made, and President Grant will be tendered a review, after which the men will be dismissed till dinner. In the afternoon the excursionists will visit the new race-course, and witness the races. After supper the Companies will take the boat to the City, where, on their arrival, they will be received by several Companies of the Regiment, and will make a short moonlight parade. Many officers and ex-officers of the Regiment and members of the Veteran Corps will participate in the proposed trip. Every effort will be made to render the excursion one of the pleasantest of the season.

THE ANTI-GAMBLING FRAUDS.

Examination Continued Yesterday—Mr. Jabe O. King and Defendant Galway on the Stand—Mr. King Gives the Lie Direct to the Letter of Detective "G."

The examination of WEST and GALWAY, the parties charged with having swindled Mr. A. G. HYDE out of $50, on pretense of giving information as to the gambling habits of his business partner, Mr. J. L. KING, was continued before Justice COX, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The proceedings were very interesting, from the fact that Mr. J. O. KING, of the firm of KING & DRAKE, No. 85 Franklin-street—the gentleman who, the letter from defendants avers, was the party for whom they mistook Mr. J. L. KING, as being concerned in gambling with Messrs. HELMBOLD and MOTT, at BEERS' and CHAMBERLAIN'S gambling houses—was put on the stand as a witness for the prosecution, and denied ever being acquainted with the two gentlemen just named. HENRY GALWAY, one of the defendants, was also examined in his own behalf, but had simply concluded his account of his first interview with Mr. HYDE when the Court adjourned. His cross-examination by Mr. SPENCER, counsel for the prosecution will be commenced to-morrow.

Mr. SPENCER called as his first witness Mr. JABE O. KING, of No. 85 Franklin-street, who, on being sworn, testified as follows:

I have been in business at No. 85 Franklin-street since Jan. 1, 1870; am an importer of linen threads; No. 85 is occupied by business men entirely; there is not, nor has there been, any other person named KING doing business there since Jan. 1; I have a partner named E. M. DRAKE; there is no other firm named KING & DRAKE in the building.

Q.—Were you ever in any gambling-house kept by GEO. BEERS, in company with Mr. HELMBOLD, a druggist, and JORDAN L. MOTT? (Objected to by Mr. WARING.)

Mr. WARING alleged that the publications since the beginning of this examination may have poisoned the source of justice; but he hoped such was not case. He then alluded to the letter produced yesterday, alleging that the "KING" referred to was Mr. KING, of the firm of KING & DRAKE, contending that whether this witness was or was not in a gambling-house was altogether immaterial as to the question at issue—the obtaining of money from Mr. HYDE under fraudulent representations. The statement of defendants that Mr. J. O. KING was the party they had in view in forwarding information to Mr. A. G. HYDE, the complainant and business partner of Mr. J. L. KING, was made after the money ($50) had been received by them from HYDE. If the present witness were a complainant in the case the question would be proper, and any contemporaneous matter would be proper; but as he is not, counsel was of opinion the question could not properly form part of the *res gestæ*.

Mr. SPENCER said that he had no apprehensions as to poisoning the source of justice by Press publications. He then rehearsed the report made by "Detective G" as to Mr. J. L. KING's gambling at BEERS' and CHAMBERLAIN'S houses, (published in yesterday's TIMES,) and the subsequent acts of Mr. KING in endeavoring to get at the bottom of the matter. Counsel contended that the attempt of defendants to fasten the crime of gambling on Mr. J. O. KING was a lie more cruel than that contained in the bogus information sent to Mr. HYDE as to the alleged gambling of his partner, Mr. JOS. L. KING.

Justice COX decided that the question was admissible; that the defense was alone to blame for its introduction, as the door for admission was opened yesterday, when counsel for the defense made no objection to the letter as evidence.

Answer by witness—I never was in BEERS' gambling-house with HELMBOLD and MOTT, nor was I ever with them in CHAMBERLIN'S gambling-house at any time whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. WARING—I do not know GEORGE BEERS, nor H. T. HELMBOLD, nor JORDON L. MOTT; I reside at No. 463 Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. SPENCER asked that the names of Messrs. H. T. HEMBOLD and JORDAN L. MOTT, who are now at Saratoga, be indorsed on the papers as witnesses hereafter, and then rested the case for the prosecution.

The statutory examinations of defendants were then produced and put in evidence. They are as follows: WEST says that he is thirty-nine years old; was born in New-York; resides at No. 72 Bergen-street, Brooklyn, and is not guilty. GALWAY says he is thirty-nine years old; was born in Ireland; resides in Warren-street, Brooklyn; is Superintendent of the Detective Force of the Association for the Prevention of Gambling, and that the charges against him are false in every particular.

HENRY GALWAY was then called as a witness for the defense, and in his own behalf. He testified as follows: I am one of the defendants in this case; I reside in Warren-street, Brooklyn, near Fifth-avenue; am Superintendent of the Detective Force of the Association for the Prevention of Gambling; am acquainted with Mr. A. G. HYDE, the complainant; I have met him; on Monday, Feb. 7, this year, I got to our office between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.; when I went in I saw two gentlemen sitting down, Mr. WEST and Mr. HYDE; Mr. WEST introduced me to Mr. HYDE by name; Mr. HYDE asked me if I had anything new to offer in regard to the letter he had received with my name affixed to it; I think the date of the letter is wrong; it was written on Saturday, and should be Feb. 5 instead of 7; I said I presumed Mr. WEST had given him information of all the facts we had in regard to that letter; Mr. HYDE acknowledged that he had; I asked Mr. HYDE if he had read the description of the man said to be Mr. J. L. KING, which description was handed in by our detective, WM. A. SELKIRK; he said he had read it; he could not say whether it was accurate or not; he then said he thought there was a possibility of a mistake somewhere, and did not know whether we were right or wrong; I distinctly told him that if this man complained of did not have heavy brick-red whiskers, English style, and red moustache, he was not JOSEPH L. KING, his partner; he said possibly he and we were both mistaken; he said he would like to have the matter thoroughly investigated for certain reasons of his own, mentioning three things: 1. Mr. KING's total inattention to business; coming late to the store, staying but a short time and going home early. 2. His overdrawing the stipulated amount of money called for by the partnership agreement. 3. That he had signed papers in violation of the copartnership agreement; he said he would like to be put in possession of further dates and facts, and he would pay the amount asked by us, $50; $25 for subscription and $25 for additional labor; Mr. PRESCOTT was in and out during most of the time Mr. HYDE was at the office; this interview then ended. Mr. WEST here declared that as to the letter throwing the charge of gambling on Mr. J. O. KING he never knew of it; never saw it until it was produced in Court yesterday.

The Court then adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. on Monday next.

The Visiting Firemen.

The New-Orleans firemen visited Central Park yesterday, spending a few hours in admiring its beauties. They then returned to the hotel and employed the remainder of the time in lounging about and seeing what there was to be seen down town. Last evening they went to the Opera-house, and to-day a portion of them will take an excursion up the river. No organization has as yet complied with the terms of their challenge, and it is probable that they will not have a chance to run at all unless they run alone. They propose to start for home on Wednesday, proceeding by the way of Niagara Falls. Before they go they will pay a visit to Long Branch, going down in the morning and returning at night.

MARRIED OR NOT MARRIED.

Case of Alleged Abandonment—Examination of the Parties and Other Witnesses.

A singular case of abandonment was heard by Justice COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning. A Mrs. CORRIS, whose *personnel* by no means indicated with accuracy how many Summers had passed over her devoted head, complained that she was married at White Plains last May to Mr. CORRIS, a fine-looking young fellow, twenty-five years old, and that he had cruelly deserted her about the 4th inst. Before testimony was taken in the case Dr. MORRIS, of White Plains, was put on the stand and denied ever having officiated at the matrimonial services. He recollected two ladies having visited him some time back to make inquiries about the marriage, and that he had told the complainant, who was one of them, that he did not remember having ever seen her before. Mrs. CORRIS was then examined and said:

I met Mr. CORRIS while I was boarding at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Ninth-avenue; he was boarding at the same house; I afterward went to Fifteenth-street, and he came to see me constantly; I went to board at Mrs. VINCENT'S; he came there, too; after that CORRIS boarded at No. 81 Greenwich-avenue, and I up town; we saw each other constantly, and were then engaged to be married; in May last we went to White Plains and slept at a hotel; in the morning CORRIS got up and said, "JULIETTE, let us go and get married;" we went out and were married by a Dr. MORRIS; since that time we have always passed as man and wife till he denied me as such in a temperance lodge-room, corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue; there were no witnesses to the marriage; after the ceremony we came back to New-York; just before he left me I had washed up some of his things, and he asked for a white vest of his; I ironed it, and he went out; he came home and asked for supper; I said that I had no money, and that he treated me badly; he went out then, and came back late at night, and slept on the lounge; he has treated me very badly: last Winter, at one time, had I died, I should have carried a black eye to my grave; I believe I am pregnant; I sent in a doctor's certificate to that effect.

The defendant's counsel, Mr. ANDREWS, here asked that two physicians should examine Mrs. CORRIS, but Justice COX refused, saying that it was a complaint of abandonment, not of bastardy.

The next witness called was ELEANOR VINCENT, who stated:

I have been acquainted with Mrs. CORRIS seven years; she has boarded where I live, No. 167 Eighth-avenue; have known CORRIS two years; when he came to the house he engaged board and paid it separately; soon after she said they were engaged to be married, and their manner led me to believe they were.

Mrs. COFFIN, the next witness, who had known both parties three or four years, testified to having heard CORRIS call complainant his wife, very often. Her husband corroborated this witness' testimony, and his father said that on one occasion a person came into his room saying his wife was sick, and he believed it to have been CORRIS.

Defendant was here examined on his own behalf. He said that he became acquainted with JULIETTE SHERIDAN, which was the plaintiff's maiden name, as before stated; that they had had apartments on each of the streets named, and were very intimately and illicitly acquainted; this illicit acquaintance lasted more than two years at different places. But he firmly asserted that he never had been married to her, although he was at White Plains at the time before stated. Here the examination rested, and was adjourned until the week after next.

THE QUARANTINE TROUBLES.

Action of the Merchants—What They Propose to Do.

The merchants who are engaged in the importation of coffee, sugar, and other articles of like character, are by no means satisfied with the decision which has been arrived at by the Quarantine Commissioners, and are disposed to contest it so far as they can. They claim that the rates for services have not been legally established, and that the Quarantine Commissioners have not taken the lowest harbor rates as a basis upon which to calculate the rates which may be exacted by the Health Officer. Besides contesting this action by law, the merchants have determined to send their vessels to other ports, and yesterday four coffee-laden ships were sent to Perth Amboy, N. J., for discharge.

The merchants charge that the course pursued formerly by the Quarantine authorities has not only been continued, but interests never before affected have been made the subject of unnecessary and illegal exactions. Over 50,000 bags of coffee have already been detained this season, when no other Health Officer made any pretense that coffee was a quarantinable article, nor is it included in the list of such articles mentioned in the law.

The laws as now enforced are acknowledged to be onerous, and oppressive and detrimental to commerce, even when the Health Officer exercises his discretion justly, but when these laws are enforced arbitrarily the interests they were intended to protect are destroyed or greatly damaged. The constitutionality of these laws is considered very questionable by competent lawyers, who hold that the burden necessary for the protection of the health of the part should be borne by the State or local authorities, and that individual interests should not suffer for the benefit of all classes of the citizens. It is also believed that few of the acts of the Health Officer imposing charges of any kind on vessels, cargoes or individuals can stand the test of the law, or that any vessel arriving in the Lower Bay, without having any disease on board, subjecting them to Quarantine, can be lawfully detained longer than is necessary to ascertain that sickness has or has not recently made its appearance. No objection is made by the merchants to the reasonable detention of vessels arriving with epidemic disease on board, but they do object to and protest against Quarantine laws being used as a pretext and in the interest of parties having the contract for lightering, stevedorage, &c., under which pretext hundreds of vessels and cargoes in this and former years have been arbitrarily and, doubtless, illegally detained, and subjected to extravagant and unnecessary dangers which the merchants now propose to resist.

No similar obstructions or restrictions have been imposed in other ports, and the merchants insist that this must be removed or abated if the commerce of New-York expects to compete successfully with neighboring cities. All honorable means have been employed by the merchants to procure a removal or abatement of these restrictions upon commerce without success. It is now understood that the merchants will resist the exactions, and pay no quarantine charges of any kind until satisfactory evidence is produced that they are legal. Parties having vessels detained without sufficient cause can procure legal advice which has been retained for the purpose. The merchants mean to fight and ascertain if the exactions of which they complain must be longer submitted to.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 9.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 new.........110⅛	100 Mariposa Pref..... 15⅜
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 b3.........110⅛	700 do........... 16
1,000 do.........b3.110⅛	100 do.........b60. 16⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅜	100 Atl. Mail S. S. Co.. 30⅛
6,000 Tenn. 6s, ex. C.. 66⅛	200 Pac. M. S. S. Co., bet. call......... 42
24,000 do......... 66⅜	200 Adams Ex......... 68⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 65⅛	20 do......... 69
10,000 do......... 65⅛	5 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 44
20,000 do...bet. call. 65⅛	50 do....bet call. 44⅛
1,000 N. Car., old.... 52⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H., c... 99
5,000 N. C. 6s, new.... 35⅛	10,000 N.Y.C.& H.C. c.. 94⅛
10,000 do......... 36⅛	500 Reading R. R.........103⅛
1,000 N. Car., Sp.Tax. 26	600 do.........b3.104
30,000 do......... 26⅛	2,900 do.........103⅞
5,000 do......... 26⅛	2,700 do.bet. call.b3.104
15,000 do...bet. call. 26⅛	200 L. S. & M. S....b3.101
1,000 Vir. 6s, new.... 68	30 do.........101⅛
1,000 B'n 6s, W. L.... 92½	900 do...bet. call.101
3,000 J. C. W. L......... 93	25 Panama R. R...... 96
5,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 85	11 C. C. Cin & Ind... 82⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. and Pac. 7s......... 97⅛	100 N. J. Cen.........104
1,000 do......... 97⅛	100 do.........104⅛
1,000 O. & Miss. Con.. 90	6 do.........104⅛
1,000 Col.C.& I.C. 1st. 84	200 Chic. & R. I.........117
10 Ocean Bank......... 87⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 66⅛
25 Penn. Coal Co.....222	100 Tol. Wab. & West. 57⅛
320 Con. Coal of Md.... 30	64 P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 96
100 do...bet. call. 30⅛	10 Chic. & Alton.........118
100 W. U. Tel......... 34⅛	100 do.........pref.119
100 do......... 34⅛	200 Del. Lack. & W....106
10 do......... 34⅛	27 Morris & Essex.... 90
100 Quick. Sil. Co......... 7	100 Bost. Hart. & E... 4
	100 Duo. & S. C., ex d.103⅛
	20 do.........103⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....115	66 Wells-Fargo Ex... 16
20,000 U.S.5-20 c.,'67,b3.110⅛	100 do......... 16⅛
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex coup.........b3. 67	500 Reading..bet. c. c.103⅞
3,000 do......... 67	500 do.........s3.103⅞
23,000 Tenn.St.6s, new. 65⅛	1000 do.........b10.104
1,000 Vir. St. 6s, ex c. 68	5 Mich. Cen.........120⅛
1,000 N.Car.Spec.Tax 26	100 L. S. & M. S.b. c.c.100⅞
5,000 Mo. St. 6s......... 91⅝	50 Panama......... 95
1,000 Ark. 7s, Iss. to Little Rock & Fort Smith R. 76	100 Chic. & N. W...... 83
5,000 Gt. W. 1st, 1888. 91⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 88⅛
5,000 C. & R. I.& Pac. R. 7s......... 97⅛	100 N. J. Cent.........104⅞
	100 do.........104⅛
	100 Chic. & R. I.........116⅞
	14 P., Ft.W.& C. G'd. 96⅛

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

100 Adams Express... 68⅛	100 L.S. & M.South'n.100⅞
200 N.Y.C. & H.R.R.. 99	200 do.........101
200 do.........b3 99⅛	300 Ohio and Miss...s3 35⅛
400 Harlem R. R.........140⅛	200 Dale Prop. B. Co.. 44⅛
200 Read'g R...ex div.103⅛	

SATURDAY, July 9—P. M.

The Bank return shows a large gain on the Gold average of the week, $4,123,104, but nearly a corresponding loss in Greenbacks, $3,466,284. The Loans increase $1,286,924, and the general line of Deposits, $640,040. The Treasury Office paid out during the week on Gold Interest $4,105,004, and took in $2,370,723 for Customs Duties.

The War rumors from the Continent came thick and sensational through the day, and in connection with the lower quotations of the English Funds, caused Gold to advance from 111¾ to 112⅛@112⅜@112½@112⅜ ⅌ cent., while the Public Funds remained steady at 110⅝@110½ ⅌ cent. After the sailing of the steamers there was not much done in Exchange, but the sales in London were firm at 109⅞, 60 days, and 110½ ⅌ cent. short sight. The European news would seem to bring the question of the Spanish succession to a crisis, and the probability is that by Monday or Tuesday we shall know all about the eventualities of War or Peace. The solution may soon be found at Madrid in the prompt recommendation of the choice of the Prussian Prince as King of Spain. In the present situation of Cuba, and the exposed frontier of Spain on the Pyrenees, a war with France would be fatal to Spain, even if backed by Prussia.

The Railway Market was generally dull in movement but steady in prices, closing as follows, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	111½	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	110½	110⅝
American Gold Coin	111¾	112⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅛	65½
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅞	98⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	95	94⅝
Reading Railroad	103¾	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅞	116⅞
North-western Common	83½	82¾
North-western Preferred	88⅞	88⅜
Pacific Mail Company	42	41¾
St. Paul Preferred	81⅝	81⅛
St. Paul Common	66⅝	66⅛
Lake Shore	100⅞	100½
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35½
New-Jersey Central	103⅞	104⅛
Toledo and Wabash	57¼	57

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg'd, 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅞
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	111⅜	10-40 reg'd	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	111⅜	6s, Currency	114⅛
5-20 coup. n. i., 1865	110⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex-coupon	66⅞	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86	103
Tenn. 6s, New Bonds	65⅞	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70	100
Virginia 6s, ex-coup.	67	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
Virginia 6s, New Bds	67	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Georgia 6s	85⅛	Indiana 5 ⅌ cent.	100
Georgia 7s, New Bds.	92⅞	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	52⅛	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act,'66	39	Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '83	100
N. Car. Fund'g Act,'68	36	Michigan 7 ⅌ ct., '78	100
N. Car. New Bonds	36	Mich. 7 ⅌ ct., War L'n	100
N. Car. Special Tax	26⅛	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108⅛
Missouri 6s	91⅝	N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	108⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St.Jo. Iss	91⅝	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	110
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary	81	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105
Ala. 8s, Railroad Bds.	90	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	88	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	96	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	83⅛	Chic. & R. I. 1st	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	103	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Harlem 1st	101	N. J. Cen. 2d	100⅛
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	85	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	102
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	102⅛
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.	92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	88
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d	95	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	98⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st	102⅛
Cen. Pac. Bonds	90	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93
Union Pac. 1st Bonds.	85	Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	110	Penin. R. R. Bonds	90
Alton & T. H. 1st	94	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	95
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97	Mil. & St. P, I. & M. d.	86
Consol'd 7 ⅌ c. conv.	92	Mil. & St. P. 2d	84
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts.	108	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Lack. & West. Bonds.	95	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	83⅛
Del., L. & West. 1st	98	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	137½	Corn Exchange	130
Merchants'	118	Park	162
Mechanics'	135	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
America	143	Fourth National	106
City	205	Tenth National	127
Phenix	107	Gold Exchange	55
North River	95	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	103
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hudson Canal	125
Seventh Ward	108	Pennsylvania Coal	221
State of New-York	110	Canton Co., Baltimore	67
Commerce	123⅛	Consol. Coal of Md.	30
Ocean	87	W. U. Telegraph	34⅛
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining	7
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Mining	6⅜
Chatham	160	Mariposa Preferred	16
Bank of the Republic	120	Boston Water Power.	15⅛
Bank of N. America	107	Adams Express	68⅛
Hanover	104	Wells-Fargo Express.	15⅛
Irving	114	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2⅜
Citizens'	135	American Express	44⅛
People's	140	U. S. Express	46
East River	111	Pacific Mail	41⅛
Market	124	Atlantic Mail	30
Nassau	107		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—JULY 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¼	100⅜
City 6s, new	100½	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	119	119½
Pennsylvania Central	57¾	57⅞
Reading	103⅝	103¾
Lehigh Valley	58	58½
Catawissa Preferred	38¼	38⅜
Philadelphia and Erie	29⅛	29¼
Northern Central	44½	44⅝
Lehigh Navigation	34¾	34⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¼	88⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 9.

Gold receipts	$3,478,102 70
Gold payments	1,530,128 96
Gold balance	75,021,892 50
Currency receipts	713,466 64
Currency payments	424,199 80
Currency balance	11,553,788 72
Customs	364,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	858,000 00

The receipts of the Chicago and North-west Road have, after several months of decreased earnings, have turned in favor of the traffic of the present season. The first week in July yields $249,020, as compared with $248,937 last year.

The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable on demand.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other that Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending July 8, 1870, was $3,179,747.

The earnings of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, for fiscal the years ending Feb. 28, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$1,307,357 31	$1,399,363 24
From freight	1,676,469 16	1,699,016 83
From express	62,715 32	62,640 85
From mails	45,049 92	52,037 52
Total	$3,091,591 71	$2,213,058 44
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of road	$37,525 96	$72,805 98
Repairs of track	586,463 56	558,446 06
Repairs of bridges	29,511 49	48,560 48
Repairs of structures	30,189 43	48,124 13
Repairs of engines	132,580 22	50,775 35
Repairs of cars	146,716 55	128,074 64
Repairs of tools, &c.	7,588 25	12,790 08
Fuel consumed	104,272 63	247,493 73
Oil and Waste	32,798 26	38,089 80
General superintendence	27,285 39	38,904 28
Agents and clerks	107,458 74	126,513 61
Train hands	252,856 66	237,793 65
Porters, flagmen, watchmen and switchmen	86,736 35	62,711 35
Handling freight	69,380 70	86,528 64
Loss and damage	41,634 85	54,809 52
Office expenses, stationery, printing, &c.	34,268 39	35,924 39
Telegraphing	23,830 45	22,611 93
Taxes on passenger and mail receipts	30,417 64	35,991 32
Expenses for trains	20,308 08	23,420 67
New and re-rolled iron	......	319,193 86
All other expenses	58,629 57	28,150 15
Total	$1,959,653 17	$2,318,713 62
Net earnings	1,131,938 54	894,344 82

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1869-'70 show an increase of $121,466 73, with an increase in expenses of $359,060 45—making a decrease in net earnings of $237,593 72. The operating expenses in 1869-'70 were 72.16 ⅌ cent. of gross earnings; in 1868-'69 they were 63.49; in 1867-'68, 67.60; in 1866-'67, 73.10. The gross earnings of the Missouri River Railroad, between State Line and Leavenworth, twenty-six miles, for the year ending Feb. 28, 1870, were: From passengers, $41,570 53; freight, $20,127 36; mails, $2,166 60; total, $63,864 49. The gross earnings of the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad, between Tipton and Boonville, for the year ending Feb. 28, 1870, were: From passengers, $19,816 75; freight, $8,240 03; total, $28,056 78.

The general financial statement of the Company up to March 1, 1870, is as follows:

Capital stock—received in cash, bonds, &c.		$3,711,197 05
Less discount, interests and commissions		305,162 09
		$3,406,033 96
Land Grant sales and rent	$219,540 43	
Less expenses	10,489 78—	209,050 65
Net receipts for transportation		4,903,243 14
Mortgage Construction bonds	$1,500,000 00	
Less paid	975,226 67—	524,773 33
St. Louis County bonds	$700,000 00	
Less discount	67,627 57—	632,372 43
Real Estate Security bonds		500,000 00
Pacific Railroad bonds	$6,500,000 00	
Less discount and commissions	363,403 58—	6,136,596 42
State claim purchase—difference between State claim and amount paid		2,000,000 00
Bills payable		1,076,523 28
Accounts audited		141,971 49
Total		$19,530,584 70
Construction		11,789,378 23
Rolling stock and machinery		3,264,917 90
Missouri River Railroad		21,473 36
Boonville Branch		13,304 50
L. A. and N. W. R. R.		5,177 59
Experimental surveys		3,778 40
Office expenses and stationery		276,539 65
Interest account		2,534,373 22
Discount on bonds		415,902 19
Commissions		151,138 93
Contingencies		308,881 81
Change of gauge		205,118 39
Balance		540,580 53
Total		$19,530,584 70

President—HUDSON E. BRIDGE. Vice-President—R. J. LACKLAND. Directors—Hudson E. Bridge, B. M. Chambers, T. B. Edgar, Oliver A. Hart, R. J. Lackland, George E. Leighton, Jas. H. Lucas, Wm. M. McPherson, Chas. H. Peck, D. Ranken, Jr., George H. Rea, E. O. Stannard, Benjamin Stickney; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Porter; Auditor, J. M. Cooper; Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Thos. McKissock.

The *Mark Lane Express* of June 27 says:

"Although the commencement of the past week was characterized by tropical heat and the absence of rain, toward the close the temperature became cool, and refreshing showers fell, more or less generally over the country. The previous fall had been very serviceable to the corn and fruit, though too late for the hay crop, and should these welcome rains continue, the meadows will soon recover their verdure. The want experienced was causing the forced sale of stock at ruinous rates, and the slaughter of lean stock could not fail to have a most disastrous effect upon the future price of meat, already above the reach of many of the poor. But a better fate now seems intended for the nation, though a severe pressure has already been locally felt. France, as we surmised, has been excited beyond bounds, especially in the matter of Wheat; but with the crop already mature in the South, she begins to find out her mistake, and Paris has already noted a decline in Wheat of 3s. to 4s. ⅌ quarter, while in some parts of the country it has been more. Her influence has left many of the continental markets at a high and unnatural range, which we expect will shortly be set right, for whatever of justification there may have been for the smart and very unusual rise in Spring Corn, there appears to been have very little reason in the fears for the Wheat harvest. The forcing weather itself brings the gatherings much nearer than they were ever expected to be, and one fortnight after the first sickle has been at work is generally sufficient to inform us what we may expect. While some of our Transatlantic brethren seem entertaining the thought that England will be hard put to it before harvest, we have no such apprehensions, and it would not in the least surprise us to see a few return cargoes before long from France herself; while our own prospects of a Wheat crop from the strong lands are unusually good, and the same views are entertained in Belgium, Holland, and parts of France. Hungary, too, seems surprised at the excitement in Wheat, though for a time feeling its influence, and San Francisco promises to act a liberal part in the next season's exports. Danzic and all the Baltic ports continue at an impracticable range; but as water finds its level, so will prices by the submarine cable; although England, less excited than other places, will perhaps experience but little diminution from the present moderate rates. The arrivals off the coast since June 17 were 4 cargoes, of which 1 cargo was Wheat, 2 Maize, and 1 Barley. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 6 cargoes in all, viz., Ghirka, 48s. to 48s. 6d.; Maize, 51 cargoes, at 30s. 9d. to 33s. 6d.; Beans, 3 cargoes, at 38s. 9d. to 40s.; Barley, 29 cargoes, at 26s. to 28s.; Oats, 18 cargoes, at 22s. 7½d. to 29s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 58,517 quarters at 48s., against 48,459 quarters at 46s. 2d. in 1869. The London averages were 52s. 6d. on 1,302 quarters. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending June 18, were 590,933 cwts. Wheat, and 122,405 cwts. Flour."

The Funding Bill.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 8, 1870.

The principle upon which the Senate Conference Committee on the Funding bill contend for their own proposition, as contained in their bill, has been so fully explained in the Senate that comment here is useless. But the principle upon which the House Committee will stick to the House bill has not been fully explained.

When Mr. SCHENCK went to West Point, the fact becoming known that he was in New-York City, a number of down town financiers of considerable fame called upon him at his lodgings to congratulate him upon the production of his bill for funding the debt. They approved it as the best bill, in their judgment, that they had heard of or could themselves advise. Mr. SCHENCK therefore felt that he had reached the views of men whose financial opinions were worth more than those of any other class. Since the bill has passed the House, a good many arguments in its favor have been advanced by those who profess to have studied the subject maturely. They reason somewhat in this wise: A man of large indebtedness having incurred immense liabilities in an emergency, will naturally discover after passing through his troubles to a certainty of being able to redeem his pledges, that if he can lower the rate of interest he pays, it will tend to reduce the principal by allowing the saving to help redeem the principal. But he finds little advantage in seeking extension of time or reduction of interest till, by the gradual strengthening of his credit, he arrives at a condition when his obligations are freely taken at their face value, because his creditors feel that he will pay dollar in fact for dollar in promise. Just so it is with the United States Government. It is a debtor whose promises to pay are still held under protest. A year ago they were discounted for gold at forty per cent. The Government credit gradually strengthened during that year, until the discount now demanded is twelve per cent. And the march to perfect financial stability seems steadily onward, till there is no reasonable doubt that within five years, at most, from now, our obligations will be paid, dollar for dollar, as we please to embrace the option; and then, unless a notice that interest on the designated indebtedness will cease, no man, except he be obliged by some personal necessity, will come forward and demand payment; and specie will then be no more valuable than greenbacks. The Senate, it is argued, would fund the debt now, upon a long extension, and at a higher rate of interest than would be thought of if our Government bonds were not now, though not exactly protested, yet redeemable and unredeemed.

The Senate would fund $1,200,000,000 of our debt in four, four and a half and five per cent. thirty-year bonds, one-third of the whole to each denomination. Our bonds now bear interest at the rate of six per cent. The interest on the proposed loan, for thirty years, would be as follows:

On $400,000,000 at 4 per cent.	$480,000,000
On $400,000,000 at 4½ per cent.	540,000,000
On $400,000,000 at 5 per cent.	600,000,000
Total	$1,620,000,000

A four and a half per cent. rate on all would bring the same aggregate result as the apportionment of equal shares at the three rates as above.

The aggregate reduction of interest for the thirty years would be as follows:

On the 4 per cent. division	$240,000,000
On the 4½ per cent. division	180,000,000
On the 5 per cent. division	120,000,000
Total	$540,000,000

Under the House proposition, the debt being funded at four per cent., the aggregate reduction of interest for thirty years would be $720,000,000, while at four and a half per cent. it would be $540,000,000, and at five per cent. $360,000. If then, it is urged, the Senate bill were adopted, and funding commenced and carried out successfully under it, the entire amount of interest paid in thirty years, would be $1,620,000,000 or 135 per cent. on the original amount. If the House bill were adopted the entire amount of interest paid during the same time would be $1,440,000,000, or 120 per cent. on the original amount. By dividing the greater amount by the difference between these two sums you find the number of years it will take to equalize the advantages of funding now at an average of four and a half per cent. to be exactly seven and a half years; and it is further found that it will pay better to lose the difference in interest for ten years, if at the end of that time we can fund at four per cent., than to pay five per cent. and commence now. If, still further, interest were compounded upon the difference between four per cent. and the higher rates from each semi-annual payment the amount would assume enormous proportions at the end of thirty years.

Upon these grounds it is held by Mr. SCHENCK and his friends that we can well afford to wait seven and a half or even ten years, and then fund our debt at four per cent., which they feel sure we can do when our securities shall be at par and a paper dollar as good as a gold dollar. A funding scheme now, they say, would be a forced thing. The Public Credit bill passed by Congress gives out to the world in distinct terms that the indebtedness of the United States shall be redeemed in coin, Under those circumstances it is plain that Congress has no right, while that law stands on the statute books, to compel its creditors to exchange one promise to pay for another promise to pay tendered in redemption of the first. When specie payments shall have been resumed, and all Government currencies intermingle in one grand equality of values, the creditor's privilege of payment in coin or paper at his option, will be waived by persons in search of a safe and permanent investment in favor of the four per cent. bond. But the time has not yet come. There is no reason why the obligations of this Government should not in a short time obtain as much money as she wants in the markets of the world on as favorable terms as England, France, or any other nation. The only difference between us (and capitalists are beginning to learn it) is, that we intend to pay our debt—are paying it—while France and England are not paying theirs, nor do they ever expect to. C.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JULY 11,
WILL MAKE
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTIONS
THROUGHOUT ALL THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, VIZ.
RICH SUMMER SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE LEADING FABRICS.
FRENCH GRENADINES,
ENGLISH BAREGES,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
PARIS PRINTED LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
MOURNING GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SUMMER SHAWLS IN EVERY STYLE,
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS IN GREAT VARIETY.
CHINESE GRASS-CLOTH, IN ALL THE NEW COLORS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AS WE ARE NOW OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL MAKE
ON MONDAY, JULY 11,
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEARTMENT,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
LADIES' PIQUE SUITS REDUCED TO $8.
LADIES' COLORED LAWN SUITS AT $5,
REDUCED FROM $10.
LADIES' LINEN SUITS, $8 TO $10,
REDUCED FROM $10.
LADIES' SILK SACKS AT $15,
REDUCED FROM $30.
CHILDREN'S SUITS, INFANTS' LACE CAPS, LADIES' NIGHT DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, AND SKIRTS REDUCED IN PROPORTION.
LADIES ABOUT LEAVING FOR THE COUNTRY OR SEA-SIDE WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MA SUMMER TRADE, CY
MA CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

MISS A. VAN DUSEN,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
and WALKING SUITS,
Has removed to
NO. 12 EAST 14TH-ST.,
Between University-place and 5th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
LADIES' PARIS AND DOMESTIC READY-MADE SILK,
GRENADINE, CHINTZ MUSLIN, SWISS AND VICTORIA LAWN, LINEN AND PIQUE.
SUITS, ROBES AND DRESSES.
CHILDREN'S LINEN AND PIQUE GARMENTS, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, CUFFS, LACES, REAL LLAMA LACE POINTS,
DRESSES, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

WHOLESALE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, JULY 11,
A MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK OF A POPULAR
STANDARD PRINT,
prepared for the
EARLY AUTUMN TRADE,
at a large
REDUCTION IN PRICE
FROM
PRESENT MARKET VALUES.
BROADWAY,
CHAMBERS AND READE STS.

7
737
7
GREAT BARGAINS IN
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARES.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
Large and small rooms to let at reasonable prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
ARE CLOSING OUT THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, &c., &c.,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Customers and strangers are respectfully invited to examine.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES TO PURCHASERS,
IN ORDER TO CLOSE THE FOLLOWING PORTION OF THEIR STOCK:
STRIPED CHECKS AND BROCHE POPLINETTES, ONLY 50 CENTS PER YARD.
HEAVY BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS, 75 CENTS PER YARD; VALUE $1 50.
REAL GAZE DE CHAMBERY, 75 CENTS PER YARD; FORMERLY $2.
STRIPED MONGOLINE SILKS, (A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE FOR COSTUMES,) $1 PER YARD; RECENTLY $2.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF STRIPED AND CHECKED SILKS, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION, $1 PER YARD.
A LARGE VARIETY OF THE NEW ROUBAIX SILKS, FIFTY-SIX INCHES WIDE, $1 25 PER YARD.
RICH CHANGEABLE SILKS, LIGHT COLORS, TWENTY-FOUR INCHES WIDE, $1 75 PER YARD.
EXTRA HEAVY PONGEE SILKS, ONLY $1 50 PER YARD; FORMERLY $2 50.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN COLORED POULT DE SOIES, TAFFETAS, FAILLES, &c., &c.
CHOICE SHADES OF COLORS.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV, 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JULY 11,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF THE
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES,
in Roman, Ecossais, Carreaux, Broche, Chine, Gros Grain and Taffeta
SASH RIBBONS,
in the most desirable widths and shades of color. Also,
VELVET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, NECKTIES, &c., &c.
OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN PRICES TO PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER, DURING THIS WEEK ONLY,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, PRINTED ALPACA LUSTERS, FINEST QUALITY AND CHOICEST COLORS,
BROCHE GRENADINES, &c.,
AT 12½c. PER YARD.
FRESH GOODS, RECENTLY IMPORTED.
YARD WIDE ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTED PERCALES, FAST COLORS,
ONLY 16c. PER YARD.
A LARGE LINE OF
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, 50c. PER YARD UPWARD.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
BEST QUALITY STANDARD PRINTS, ONLY 11c. PER YARD.
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES, JACONETS, EXTRA FINE CAMBRICS, UNMADE SUITS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With $30,000 to $50,000 capital, in a safe and well-established manufacturing business in this City, paying handsome profits. The business at present amounts to $150,000, and can be doubled in less than a year with necessary capital. Large interest returns will be guaranteed, and the investment secured, if desired, by mortgage upon real estate. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 692 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 303 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

FINANCIAL.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

FREE FROM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TAX.
THE BALANCE
OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH

AND

DENVER CITY

Railroad Company,

NOW FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

These are a 30-year sinking fund bond, issued only upon a completed road, and bear eight per cent. interest in gold, payable on the 15th August and 15th February, in New-York, London or Frankfort, and are free from tax. These bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupons or registered, and secured by an absolute and only mortgage upon the line, including all descriptions of rolling stock and equipments. This road is 111 miles in length, the largest portion of which is completed and successfully operated in the daily running of regular trains, the earnings of which are now in excess of the interest liabilities on this issue of bonds; over

$1,500,000

has already been expended upon this road from Stock Subscriptions and Donations. The Company are entirely free from debt. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish pamphlets, maps, and all information.

Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS
UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.
IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
FOR SALE AT 85.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.,

Offer for sale the following first-class Southern securities, at prices to pay investors 9 to 13 per cent. per annum:

Mobile City 8 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Atlanta City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
Mississippi Levee 10 per Cent. Bonds, secured by land and cotton tax.
South Side Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad 1st Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would be paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners, J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.
FISCAL AGENT AND ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.
NEW-ORLEANS, July 5, 1870.

Messrs. FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York, will receive proposals during ten days from the date of this advertisement for the purchase of the Three Million Dollars City of New-Orleans Bonds, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Interest payable semi-annually in New-Orleans or in New-York. N. AUGUSTIN,
Cashier Bank of New-Orleans.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
URIAH J. SMITH,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JAMES CORSE,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
WALTER BARNES,
HENRY COFFIN,
JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
CHAS. H. ISHAM,
WM. PALEN,
JAMES B. AMES, JR.
EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
PAYING
10 PER CENT. AND OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE. ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property.......$41,800,000
Whole Indebtedness only.........$650,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists and others seeking reliable investments are purchasing these loans.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—First-class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 48 WALL-ST.,
(Bank of New-York Building.)

This Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.
JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

SAVANNAH BANK AND TRUST COMPANY,
SAVANNAH, Ga., July 4, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Savannah Bank and Trust Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable MONDAY, July 11. New-York stockholders will receive their dividends at the Fourth National Bank. EDMUND KETCHUM, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER INSURANCE CO., OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Five per Cent. Dividend, and an extra Five per Cent. Dividend, free of Government tax, was declared, payable on and after July 15, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO.,
NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, 5th July, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 9th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

SEVENTIETH DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable, on demand, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
W. WILSON UNDERHILL,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1870. Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on and after the 11th of July next. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,)
free from tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared from the net profits for the six months ending this day, payable to shareholders here and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, on and after 11th inst.
J. H. OGLESBY, President.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1870, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 Broadway.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

JULY 6, 1870.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 11th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 32 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at this office.
W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE CORNER BROADWAY AND 1ST-ST.,
BROOKLYN, E. D., July 8, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JOHN H. MOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 157 BROADWAY, July 6, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. DAVID QUACKINBUSH, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20

Will draw interest from July 1, at 6 per cent. on all amounts.

W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

THIRTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared the regular semi-annual Dividend on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

The Dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that an INTEREST DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 18, on all sums of from $1 to $5,000, which may have been deposited for three or six months next preceding July 1.

All interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and will be entitled to interest as principal.
HARRISON HALL, President.

All deposits made now will be entitled to interest as from July 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

JULY, 1870.—By direction of the trustees of this bank, the usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, on and after July 15, inst., or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, and SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.

Deposits of one dollar received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6TH-AV. (BOOTH'S THEATER.)

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before
JULY 20
will draw interest from July 1,
AT 7 PER CENT.

WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice-Pres'ts.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Sec'y.

MANY ADVANTAGES
will be found in
DEPOSITING MONEY
in the
MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, New-York City
Send for a circular.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5; interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have ordered that the usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for six or three months, be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, Pres't.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN,
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary. President.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SIX (6) Per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will be entitled to interest from July 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 237 BROADWAY, entrance on PARK-PLACE. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, also an extra Dividend at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 18. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acct. WADE B. WORRALL, Secy.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau)..........July 14
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 21
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........July 28
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, TUESDAY, July 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, MONDAY, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, July 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 875 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., remains open, day and evening, all Summer, for gentlemen and ladies.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M.,
RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHAS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A PRINCIPAL OF LARGE AND varied experience and uniform success, desires to purchase or establish a boys' school; can give the very best professional reference. Address DOMINIE, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER OF IRON FOR THE COAST SURVEY.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22, 1870.

Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, July 20, for building a steam propeller of iron, for Coast Survey service, of the size of 350 tons, O. M., below main deck.

Measurements for tonnage according to old Custom-house rules, taking the length on the load-line from forward part of stem to after-part of forward stern post, breadth of beam molded and depth of hold from under part of deck to top of ceiling.

General specifications and plans of arrangement, and general style of the vessel, will be furnished bidders on application to the Collector of Customs, Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and to this office.

A guaranteed speed of eight knots an hour, under steam alone, in a trial trip at sea, for a distance of not less than 250 miles, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding four tons per twenty-four hours, will be required. In addition, a guaranteed speed of four knots an hour under steam alone, for a further distance of 250 miles at sea, upon a consumption of coal not exceeding 1½ tons for twenty-four hours, will be required. This speed is about that at which the vessel will be run when at work surveying. Economy in the consumption of coal, engineer's stores, and in wear and tear of engine and boiler, is of primary importance. Most favorable consideration will be given to bids in accordance with the economy guaranteed in these expenses, and more particularly with the consumption of coal under steam alone, guaranteed at a rate less than that stipulated at the given speeds.

The trial trip will be between the places given below. If the vessel is built at Boston, the trip to be to New-York and back. If built at New-York, to Boston and back, or to Hampton Roads and back. If built on the Delaware, to Newport and back. If built at Baltimore, to Delaware Breakwater and back. This trial trip, if satisfactory, to be at the expense of the Government; if not, then at the expense of the contractor.

The work will be carried on under the personal supervision and inspection of an officer or agent of the Coast Survey, and every facility must be offered him for inspecting the materials and workmanship. Such parts of either as are not in accordance with the drawings and specifications will be rejected, and must be made good by the contractor.

No bids will be considered for this vessel, except from parties regularly engaged in iron-ship building.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and a competent surety, (certified to be such by some officer known to this office or the Treasury Department,) in the sum of $20,000, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after notice is given by this office that such bid has been accepted, and for the faithful execution of the contract.

The bid should state the sum for which the vessel will be completed, as aforesaid.

Six months from the date of signing the contract will be allowed for the time in which the vessel is to completed.

A copy of each of the general plans and specifications furnished, together with a copy of this advertisement, must be inclosed with each bid, as an evidence of the object of the proposal.

All proposals must be signed, sealed and indorsed, "Proposal for Coast Survey Steamer," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

This vessel must be built in accordance with the American Lloyd's specifications for A No. 1 iron vessels for twenty years.

Bidders will be required to furnish with their bids two plans, one on main deck and one below, with an elevation showing the internal arrangements with a view to obtain the best disposition of the several parts.

Any bidder may be present and witness the opening of the bids.

The party whose bid is accepted will be required to furnish an acceptable model, with full detailed plans and specifications, before the contract is closed.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 11, 1870, at 11 A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Christie-street, from Division-street to Grand-street, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Elizabeth-street, from Grand-street to Bleecker-street, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifty-fifth-street and Fifty-sixth-street.
No. 9. For sewer outlet in Eighty-ninth-street, between East River and Second-avenue, with branches in Avenue A, First-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street and Eighty-eighth-street.
No. 10. For sewer in Water-street, between Moore-street and Coenties Slip, and Front-street, between Montgomery-street and Gouverneur-street.
No. 11. For sewer in Avenue A, between Seventy-fourth-street and Seventy-ninth-street, branches in Seventy-fifth-street, Seventy-sixth-street, Seventy-seventh-street and Seventy-eighth-street.
No. 12. For sewer in First-avenue, between Houston-street and Third-street, Avenue A, between Second-street and Third-street, and Avenue D, between Third-street and Fourth-street.
No. 13. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.
No. 14. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., South-street, from Jackson-street to Corlears-street, and Corlears-street, from South-street to Water-street.
No. 15. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., First-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets, (east side.)

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office. WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

TWO ELEGANT SUMMER RESIDENCES at New-Brunswick, N. J., about one mile from depot, twelve and fourteen rooms, barn, abundance of choice fruit and shade-trees, for sale, and possession given at once, by A. D. NEWELL, M. D.

ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS, COUNTRY-seats and farms for sale in every part of Orange and Essex Counties. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Cone-st., opposite station, Orange, or No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT MORRISTOWN—TO LEASE—A VERY nice new house, eleven rooms, with small stable, three acres in garden and orchard, with gardener's cottage. Rent, $100 per month. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—AT moderate rent for the Summer, a furnished house, delightfully located, perfectly healthy, one hour from City; possession immediately. For further particulars address WILLOWDALE, Bloomfield Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with closets; hot and cold water; gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $16 a week, and fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY WILL let, furnished, rooms on second and third floors, with or without board, to gentlemen and families; house and board first-class. Apply at No. 13 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 71 WEST 11TH-ST.—THREE DOORS West of 5th-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let with or without board: gas, bath, &c., on floor. References exchanged.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, may be had by applying at No. 210 East 17th-st., near St. George's Church.

TO LET.—NO. 299 HUDSON-ST., THREE neatly-furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, thirty-nine miles from the City, one mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad; good table, convenient rooms, country hilly and healthy. Address Box No. 10 Post-office, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

CATSKILL.—BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, where home comforts can be had; good water, fine shade, mountain air, &c. Address C. E. WHITE, Acra, Greene County, N. Y., or apply to J. A. LYON, No. 331 Washington-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARD—AT CORNWALL, ON the Hudson. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN A pleasantly situated house, one hour from City Hall; terms moderate. Address B., Box 171 Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE HOUSE open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WEST END HOTEL,
FORMERLY STETSON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH.

This elegant hotel will be opened on the 20th of June next, having been thoroughly renovated and repaired.

TERMS FOR BOARD, &C.,
Address
SYKES, GARDNER & CO.,
Long Branch.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, VT.

This first-class hotel is now open for guests. The hotel is adjacent to and connected with the Missisquoi Springs, whose waters have wrought such wonderful cures in cancers, scrofula, Bright's disease and other diseases of the kidneys. The Springs are situated nine miles from St. Albans; route by Harlem or Hudson River Railroad. Band of Music in attendance. Board this season from $15 to $18 a week, or $60 a month.
J. D. SUBLETT, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
is now open. Terms reasonable. Address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, New-York.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

SOUTH-SIDE HOTEL OPEN FOR BOARDERS.—Amityville, L. I., on the great South Bay, 1½ hours from New-York. Take South-side Railroad. Good fishing and boating.
R. C. KING, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—On the line of the New-Jersey Railroad, for gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Address, stating terms, &c., ADAMS, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.

TWO FINE COTTAGES AND ONE ELEGANT THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—Walls filled in with brick, eighteen rooms, nine closets and cellar; all modern improvements, pressure-water, gas, baths, water-closets, &c.; also, thirty-eight superb building lots, at Marion, Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City, N. J., at auction.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 2½ o'clock, on the premises, as above, in the immediate vicinity of the St. James Hotel. Fine streets, gas, water and sewers. Only eight minutes by New-Jersey Railroad from Jersey City Ferry, (Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.,) thirty trains daily; also three lines horse cars running every fifteen minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.; Hoboken Ferry, Barclay and Christopher sts., to Hudson City, Five Corners; and Pavonia Ferry, Chambers and 23d sts., running within two blocks of this property. Free rides on the day of sale.

Parties taking the 12 M. train foot of Cortlandt-st., will be furnished with free lunch at the St. James Hotel, at 12½ P. M., and have time to look the property over before the hour of sale; those taking the 2 P. M. train will arrive in time for the sale.

Terms—Ten per cent. on day of sale, 20 per cent. in twenty days, 70 per cent. bond and mortgage.

For further particulars, free tickets and maps of property, apply to ALDRIDGE & WOOD, auctioneers, Hudson City, near Court-house; LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City; St. James Hotel, on the premises; or GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York. In case of storm, sale will be held in St. James Hotel.

TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD AT auction on the 12th inst., at New-Brunswick, N. J. A mansion and twenty acres, making one of the most attractive of private residences in the State. The house is imposing in appearance, three stories high, containing twenty-six rooms, a square English entrance-hall and the usual improvements; it is situated 400 feet from the road, with extensive sloping lawns, shaded by fine old forest trees; the grounds are nicely laid out, and improved stone-bedded walks and drives, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, greenhouses and graperies, great abundance of fruit, choice shrubbery and unusually large hedges; adjoining the lawn is a deer-park, with the necessary buildings; a coach-house and stable of convenient size.

The location of this property is most desirable, being within six minutes' walk of East Brunswick Station, on an elevation commanding extensive views, overlooking the City of New-Brunswick and the Raritan River. See auction column for particulars.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

ROBERTS & McGUIRE, Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION IN TARRYTOWN,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1870.

At 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, an elegant brick mansion, with about two acres of choice land beautifully laid out.

ALSO 28 CITY LOTS.
Maps at the auction office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, the three-story high-stoop house No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful location, desirable in all respects; price $9,500. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 18 2d-place, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York that, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 28, 1870, they will sell at public auction, in the "Governor's Room" of the City Hall, in said City, on MONDAY, July 18, 1870, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate by animal power, and use a railroad with a single or double track as hereinafter provided, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along the following streets or avenues, route or routes, in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing on the North or Hudson River, at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to Manhattan-street; thence through and along Manhattan-street, with a double track, to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street; thence through and along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with a double track, to the East or Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, thence through and along the Third-avenue, with a double track to the Harlem Bridge; also, from the Third-avenue, thence through and along One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, with a double track, to the Harlem River; also, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street at its intersection with Tenth-avenue; thence northerly, through and along the Tenth-avenue, with a double track to the terminus of said Tenth-avenue, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches, for the proper working and accommodation of the said railroad, on the said streets or avenues, route or routes, said road to be completed within two years from the passage of said act, except upon and along Tenth-avenue, and upon and along said avenue as fast as the same shall be opened, graded and paved, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Such sale will be conducted in the ordinary manner of sales at auction, and the person or corporation who shall offer to pay into the City Treasury the largest sum of money for such right, privilege, or franchise, shall receive from said Commissioners a certificate that he or they is or are entitled to such grant, and are authorized to construct, operate and use the same in accordance with the provisions of the said act; such certificate to be issued on the payment, within ten days, into the City Treasury of the amount of the bid and of the execution of a bond to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Controller of said City, conditioned that the person or corporation receiving such certificate shall, within two years, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses, except along Tenth-avenue, as aforesaid; but should he, or they, be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings from completing and constructing the same, the time for which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. But the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are authorized and reserve the right to reject any bid, if, in their judgment, it is not for the interest of the City that they should do so, and offer the franchise for sale again. A copy of the Act of the Legislature under which this sale is to be made, can be procured at the Finance Department.—Dated, New-York, June 1, 1870.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
JOHN J. BRADLEY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Aldermen.
NICHOLAS HAUGHTON, Chairman Finance Committee, Board of Assistant Aldermen,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR..........Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager
THE CLIMAX OF ATTRACTION.
TRIPLE COMBINATION.
THE LARGEST,
COSTLIEST,
MOST COMPLETE and
GRANDEST COMBINATION
ever presented for public patronage in
THIS OR ANY OTHER COUNTRY.
First night of the great European sensation,
MME. KATHI LANNER'S
world-renowned
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE,
the most complete Terpsichorean organization
IN THE WORLD.
First night of the beautiful and poetical ballet fantastique, entitled
LA GISELLE,
OR,
THE WILLIS.
GISELLA......A peasant girl....KATHI LANNER
Myrtha..........Queen of the Willis......Bertha Lind
Duke Albert..Disguised as a peasant,
Mons. G. de Francisco
and the entire Viennoise Ballet Troupe.
First night of a new cosmopolitan ballet, arranged by Mons. Ajax, entitled
THE NATIONS, OR
THE CONSCRIPT AND VIVANDIERE.
AJAX, ROSE, LUPO, ALBERTINA,
and the entire Parisian Ballet Troupe.
First night of the new rattling commedietta, entitled
BROTHER BILL AND ME.
George C. Boniface, Harry Jackson, (first appearance, Wm. Davidge, Jr., Mrs. G. G. Boniface, &c., &c.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
MONDAY, July 11, 1870,
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Burlesque Opera, LA SOMNAMBULA.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.

SARATOGA RACES.
TWO MEETINGS,
SIX DAYS EACH,
COMMENCING JULY 11 AND AUG. 12.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Five trips daily between New-York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, the magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 12:40, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narraganset Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30, N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany. (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-sts., EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Newburg, landing at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Milton and Esopus. Steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave pier foot of Harrison-st. daily, at 4 P. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN, CAPT. JAMES S. THROCKMORTON, leaves Red Bank, daily, at 3 P. M., (Saturdays and Sundays excepted.) Leave New York, (foot of Warren-st.,) Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8 A. M. Saturdays, 12 M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy—Steam-boat GENERAL SEDGWICK—will leave foot of Barclay-st., at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WET NURSES, WITH MILK TO suit different ages, can always be obtained at MME. HANSEN'S Nurse Agency, No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young colored man, (single,) is willing and obliging; City and country reference. Address F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address HENRY, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the art of silver-plating, bronzing and enameling grates. No one need apply who is not thoroughly conversant with the above branches of business. Address, stating terms, &c., BRIDGEFORD & CO., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE gardener who understands his business and is not afraid of work; wages $40 per month, with house and garden; location on the Hudson. Address T. R. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BANKING HOUSE. One who resides with his parents, and can produce unexceptionable references, may address, with references, Box No. 130 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 11,
Engagement of the young comedian,
Mr. JOSEPH K. EMMET,
who will make his first appearance in New-York in his great specialty of
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in Charles Gayler's character of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
introducing Mr. EMMET in his
CHARMING MUSICAL MELANGE,
SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE SCENES,
AND INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS,
as performed for over
TWO HUNDRED NIGHTS,
in all the principal cities of the country.
MATINEE:
WEDNESDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SARATOGA RACES.
TWO MEETINGS,
SIX DAYS EACH,
COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THIS EVENING
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

EXCURSIONS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows; 6:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

GRAND EXCURSIONS—NORTH AND East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE.
The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE.
The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock. Effective police arrangements have been made in connection with the boats, so that families and respectable people generally, can be assured of order and good regulations.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE leaves daily from Christopher-st. at 10, 2 and 5, landing at 34th-st., for Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee; leaves Fort Lee at 7, 12, 3¾ and 6, Sundays included. Music on board.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
TWO MEETINGS,
SIX DAYS EACH,
COMMENCING JULY 14 AND AUG. 12.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *3:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

MEDICAL.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

THE FENCING SHOPS.

Description of the Men Who Aid the Thieves.

How the Stolen Goods Are Disposed of and to Whom—Adroit Operations of the Receivers—A Word or Two to the Police.

The nomenclature of crime is fantastic doubtless, but never unmeaning nor arbitrary. To the general reader the slang in which the outlaws clothe their ideas seems barbarous at times, and without meaning, but to the outlaw himself the word or phrase expresses something more tersely than any other word or phrase possibly could. The rogues vocabulary has indeed grown up from the necessity of the rogues, to say the most with the fewest possible words, as exigencies frequently arise in their vicarious lives, when time is so precious that a word must mean volumes. When critically examined it will be found that nearly all these words have been taken boldly from common language, and carry into their disreputable associations the precise meaning they always had. Prominent in this class is the word "fence," which WEBSTER defines especially as "an enclosing structure, intended to prevent intrusion from without or straying from within;" and the thief means precisely the same thing when he designates a receiver of stolen goods by the word. It is the purpose of the receiver to shield the proceeds of crime from intrusion from without or straying from within, and the maxim that "the receiver is worse than the thief" undoubtedly had its origin in the fact that without the receiver thievery would be so unprofitable that the goods of honesty would be far safer than they are. The qualities required to successfully enter a store and carry off quantities of fabrics are precisely those which are useless in working the stolen goods back into the channels of legitimate trade without detection, which is the especial province of the receiver, and it is evident that without the latter the adroit enterprising thieves, who are alone dangerous as depredators, would be driven to employ their talents in some more legitimate way.

THE VARIOUS KINDS OF RECEIVERS.

The "fence" is not only the sheet-anchor, but the dread of the thief, who cannot get along without him, but goes to him always with fear and trembling. Detectives can tell innumerable stories illustrating the greed of the "fence," by which the poor thief is fleeced of all but a small per cent. of the valuables he has risked life and liberty to obtain. "Fences" work in peculiar ways, and are of various classes. Some are avowed receivers, and deal only in stolen property, while others endeavor to keep up the pretence of honesty, but are always ready to buy whatever may be offered on advantageous terms, without taking the trouble to inquire how the seller had obtained possession. Those last, however, rarely come in contact with the thief, who cannot afford to take the risk of going to a stranger with his booty, but are generally the first stage of the journey of the stolen goods from the hands of the purloiner back to those of honest traders. The avowed "fences" are invariably the first dealers of the thief, and invariably reaps the first and greatest profit from the stolen property. So thorough an understanding exists between the two classes, which are so indispensable to each other, that almost always the disposition of the goods is arranged before any great robbery is even attempted. The accomplished professional burglar never depends upon chance in his workings. Anybody who supposes that in his depredations he is like the impartial Arkansas gentleman in a fight, and "sloshes round permiscus like," do him greivous wrong. His first care is to learn that there is something worth stealing, which is easily done, for he keeps on hand an almost perfect account of stock of many of the leading business houses. He next reduces the risk attending the intended operation to the minimum, by making careful observations of the premises he has made up his mind to rob, and of the customs of its attachés. This is accomplished by a system of patient "piping," or watching so deftly done that it is never suspected, although nearly always it consumes several days and nights. The "fence" is always privy to these preliminaries, and usually advances the money to pay the expenses, for the return of which he has no other security than a lien upon the goods that are as yet unstolen, but it is sufficient. In this case, at least, there is "honor among thieves," and the "fence," for reasons to be hereafter stated, has no fear that the goods when obtained will be taken to some rival in rascality, and he defrauded of the advances he has made, or the profits he expects to make.

HOW THE WORK IS DONE.

All preliminaries being arranged, the burglars—for there are always two or more engaged in each enterprise—wait for an opportune night, and then the "job is on," and if successful, as nine of ten of these operations are, the goods are taken to some out-of-the-way place, which has been specified beforehand by the "fence," and the burglars, early the next morning, wait upon that bird of prey to inform him that "the thing's off," whereupon he anxiously inquires "Ish it clean!" and they never fail to respond, "Clean." Having thus assured him that they have not been seen upon the rifled premises, nor the stolen goods "piped" to the place where they are deposited, a meeting to inspect the booty is arranged, and during the day the parties drop in upon it, taking care to go singly and circuitously, that they may not be "piped." Arrived at the place, the fence invariably begins at once to drive a hard bargain with the midnight toilers. He cheapens the "swag" in itself, saying the goods are out of style and unmarketable, and harps lugubriously upon the risks he must incur by meddling with them. "You see, mine dear friends, de coppeis is so uncommonly doublesome dese times, a poor feller in der trade can make such very very leetle profit," and he ends by making the burglars an offer of about one-fiftieth of the value of the goods. But the burglars know their customer and goods too well to accept, and this first chaffer ends with an agreement to wait for a "squeal." Although there may be no publication of the facts of a burglary—and not one in fifty of them are permitted to be reported in the newspapers—those who committed it can always manage to learn the value which the owner gives to the Police of the goods he has lost. When he has "squealed," all henceforward is plain sailing between the thieves and fence. If the owner has reported to the Police that the goods are worth $5,000, they allow for inevitable exaggeration, and set them down as likely to produce $3,000 in legitimate barter. A basis being found, and allowance being made for risks, there is generally little trouble in concluding a bargain, and the burglars get $500, or possibly $800, for goods which will net the fence three or four times that amount. The barter is not so entirely unequal as it seems, as thenceforward all the risk appertains to the "fence." There is no longer any connection whatever between the thieves and the goods, but if the latter are reached at all by the Police they are always liable to lead to the detection of the "fence," but very rarely give a clue to the original depredators. The way the "fence" works back the goods he has thus obtained to honest hands again is generally simple and usually safe. Each "fence" has a number of persons with whom he deals, and the goods being removed under cover of night from the place of original deposit, are in a few days scattered into hundreds of hands, and if the "swag" is valuable and portable, such as silks, have made their way into all the principal cities, and is entirely beyond recovery. Sometimes a bungling operator hands the goods over to the Police, and instances are not wanting where the stolen goods have been offered for sale within a week after their disappearance to the rightful owners, and, of course, have been reclaimed, but even in such cases it does not follow that the "fence" is to suffer anything more than the loss of property. Guilty possession is so difficult to prove that in one of the most remarkable of these cases which have lately occurred, that although the goods were offered for sale to the rightful owners, within two days of the robbery, in the interest of, and were traced directly to a most notorious "fence," he claimed to be an innocent holder, and although arrested, nobody could disprove him, and he was discharged without punishment.

FENCES OF SECOND RATE.

The manner in which professional fences of the higher grades operate has now been shown with sufficient distinctness, but there are other classes to be considered. The large number of unscrupulous jewelers and old clothes dealers who buy without question whatever is offered them, at prices that prove it could not have been honestly obtained, would undoubtedly repudiate the aspersion of being fences; but, in effect, they are such, and, if they possessed the confidence of first-class professional burglars, would be the most dangerous to the community of all the classes. As it is, business is confined to the products of sneak thieves exclusively. When one of these enters a house and possesses himself of the jewelry laid away in the bureau drawers, or, less ambitious, merely penetrates to the first floor hall, and rifles the hat-rack of overcoats, umbrellas and hats, he seeks a market for his wares among the jewelers or second-hand dealers of easy conscience, and rarely fails to dispose of them. It is stolen property of this description that is most frequently recovered by the Police, but its recovery rarely leads to the punishment of either thief or receiver. The latter always plead innocent possession and ignorance of the seller, and it is generally impossible to obtain evidence to controvert a proposition that is usually at least half true. There are again other "fences" of the Fagin order, who train boys to all sorts of petty pilfering, and get rich from their depredations. These are the meanest, as they are the most corrupting of all "fences," and it is pleasant to know that the most important of them was run to earth not long ago by the detectives, and is now doing the State some service at Sing Sing. As a rule, although there are honorable exceptions, all old clothes dealers in such localities as Baxter-street, are fences of a very disreputable, but comparatively harmless kind. They never originate or suggest or have aught to do with the stupendous robberies and burglaries upon which crime fatten, but pick up a precarious subsistence from the depradations of the most forlorn and mal-adroit of sneak thieves.

BETRAYAL OF THIEVES.

Fences of all kinds are usually true to each other, and thieves of every grade are true to the fences, but instances are not wanting when the latter have betrayed their customers. On one occasion a well-known fence appeared at the detective office and announcing his reformation, gave fruit of repentance in the information that he had seen a very valuable "swag" just carried into a house opposite to his domicile, and this part of his story was found true enough, as a decent being immediately made, the thieves and booty were found together, as he had indicated. But it was subsequently found that he did not live opposite, and his information, instead of flowing from a pricked conscience, had been dictated by a spirit of revenge. He had gone to the house by an arrangement made with the burglars before the robbery, to purchase the stuff, but had offered a price so ridiculously low that they had been irritated beyond endurance, and kicked him out of the house. This is but one of many cases from which the thieves long ago learned how completely they are at the mercy of the fences, and if they never betray the latter, it is chiefly because they cannot. On the other hand, the fence always has the thief at his mercy, and, as has been shown, uses his power relentlessly for his pecuniary advantage. Business rivalry has sometimes arrayed leading fences against each other, and one of these being got into an uncomfortably tight place by the detectives, has rarely shown an unwillingness to attempt to save himself by ascribing the transaction which has been brought home to him to a competitor in his disreputable traffic.

A MODEST HINT TO SUPERINTENDENT JOURDAN.

There are no statistics by which the number of "fences" in New-York can be definitely ascertained. Singularly enough, there is no roster of the criminal classes kept at Police Headquarters, and although Superintendent JOURDAN and some of the detectives are so eminently fit for their positions that they know nearly all "cross men," the information thus scattered in individual possession, has never been collated into official tables for public use, and is therefore valueless for the purposes of social science, which must have facts and not guesses as a basis. It can be said generally, however, that the first-class professional "fences" are comparatively few, there never being more than a dozen of them, while the casual "fences" number by the hundred. Of the former some few, like JACOB LEVY, and the famous "Major-General" GRENTHAL, have obtained a bad pre-eminence, while the ignoble crowds of the latter, burrowing in old-clothes stores or pawn-brokers' shops, are equally unknown to fame and fortune. It is probable that the accession of Superintendent JOURDAN, who is a practical policemen to the direction of the Police force, both classes may find themselves more closely watched in the future, and their profits proportionately curtailed. It is undoubtedly difficult to convict a fence of his offense, but it is possible to make it difficult for him to commit it. Superintendent JOURDAN certainly has the will to do his whole duty in this respect, and has enough experience and detective acumen to find a way. When he has found it, the portable property of merchants will be much safer than it is now.

THE LINGARD SUICIDE.

Inquest at the City Hall—The Domestic Troubles of the Unhappy Man.

The inquest was held yesterday on the body of JAMES W. LINGARD, the actor, who committed suicide by leaping into the North River, as previously detailed in the TIMES. Coroner FLYNN not appearing at the time set down for the inquest, Deputy Coroner SHINE took the testimony of the witnesses.

WILLIAM CARLAND, of No. 69 West Tenth-street, said that he had known LINGARD for many years, during which time they had been close friends. He saw him last on Tuesday, July 5, the unhappy man having slept the previous night at his house in Fourteenth-street. On Wednesday witness received a letter dated July 6, and worded as follows:

> MY DEAR FRIEND CARLAND: May God bless you for your kindness to me. I am about to take a journey further from here than Australia. I hope what few things I have in your house will repay what I owe you, in a pecuniary sense; for nothing can repay you for your kindness.
>
> Truly yours, I may say, in death,
>
> J. W. LINGARD.
>
> P. S.—I shall jump off some dock or ferry-boat in this vicinity. I hope that my body may not be found, but should it unfortunately happen so, as a last request, don't let that woman who was my wife see it, or have anything to do with it. Keep her if you can from the funeral, (if any,) for I think my corpse would jump out of the coffin to see her crocodile tears.

The witness said he recognized the letter as LINGARD's handwriting and the body as that of the writer. LINGARD frequently desired him to listen to the troubles he had had with his wife, but witness generally turned the conversation to other subjects. For the last three or four months the deceased had drank nothing of an intoxicating nature.

EDWARD L. MURPHY said he saw the deceased talking to his brother GEORGE in the Bowery on Wednesday afternoon. Some time after witness and deceased went to the house of Mrs. LINGARD, No. 20 Second-street, when LINGARD told his wife that the object of the visit was to effect a reconciliation between her, his children and himself; but she utterly refused, and cried out "Never, never." He appealed earnestly to her, but she said in a loud voice, "I have no love for you. My heart is as cold as a stone toward you." While so speaking she struck her side and demonstrated very energetically. Hard words followed, after which witness found it necessary to interfere; when Mrs. LINGARD pushed her husband out of doors. Witness and deceased then walked down the Bowery, during which he appeared to be greatly excited and cried out "my last hope is gone." Witness supposed at that time he alluded to his foiled efforts at reconciliation. LINGARD next asked witness to go with him to TONY PASTOR'S to see JOHN F. POOLE; but POOLE being absent LINGARD asked GEORGE W. THOMPSON to deliver a message for him. LINGARD there became very excited and witness began to suspect his intention of committing suicide. Witness wrote his suspicions on a card and handed it to THOMPSON. He endeavored to cheer him, and resolved not to lose sight of him if possible. To accomplish this end, witness induced him and some friends to go to the "Chrystal." While there, LINGARD wrote the letters to Mrs. LINGARD, WM. CARLAND and JAMES CLUTE, mailing them himself. After his return, the party went to MEYER's saloon. This was at about 9 o'clock. They were there some time, when, suddenly, LINGARD was missed, having slipped away quietly. Every effort was made to find him, but not a trace could be obtained until the witness recognized the body at the Morgue.

The following was appended to the papers of the inquest:

> In the case of the inquest upon the body of JAMES W. LINGARD, and the disposition thereof, it having already been delivered for burial to the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was, in his life-time, a member, having discharged my duty as Coroner, I can take no further action in regard to it.
>
> CORNELIUS FLYNN, Coroner.

The inquiry was further adjourned until Monday next.

BASE-BALL.

The White Stockings Defeat the Stars—A Pretty Fielding Game.

The White Stockings in their game with the Stars, yesterday, fully redeemed the errors of their previous displays in the Metropolis, by playing a really attractive fielding game, their reward being a well-earned victory over the nine which defeated the Mutuals by a score of 14 to 3. There were not over 2,000 spectators present, as it was generally supposed that the game would be a one-sided affair and a victory for the Stars. A dead ball was played with, however, and as thus necessitated batting skill to obtain runs. The Stars, accustomed too long to the elastic ball style of hitting, were found wanting when a demand for scientific play with the ash was made upon them, and as what little hitting they did do early in the game was met by very sharp fielding, the result was their retirement in the first six innings for a single run only. They made a rally in the last three innings, and but for bad base running might have regained their lost ground. The White Stockings, on the other hand, batted exceedingly well, and their fielding was excellent. They wisely kept BURNS down to a medium-paced delivery, and thereby saved runs which would otherwise have been made by the Stars. Take it altogether the game was exceedingly well played by the Chicago nine, and proved to be interesting to their friends, though especially annoying to the over-confident crowd who bet on the Stars.

Before the game began there was quite a warm discussion about playing BURNS, the Stars objecting to any violation of the rules, while the Chicagos claimed that there was no violation of the rules on their part, as they were not yet an Association club, inasmuch as the application of their State Association had not been replied to. This fact does not affect their status, as they became an Association club the day the application was filed by the Secretary of the Association. The game was played under protest, and unless the Chicago club can prove that they are not an Association club the game of yesterday becomes a forfeited one to the Stars by a score of 9 to 0. The following is the score of yesterday's game:

WHITE STOCKINGS.	O.	R.	STAR.	O.	R.
McAtee, 1st b	3	2	Rogers, l. f	4	0
Hodes, c	3	2	Jewell, c	2	1
Wood, 2d b	3	2	Dollard, s. s	3	1
Cuthbert, r. f	2	2	Clyne, r. f	3	0
Flynn, c. f	3	1	Cummings, p	3	1
Tracey, l. f	5	0	Beavens, 2d b	3	1
Myerle, 3d b	1	0	Worth, c. f	3	1
Craver, s. s	3	0	Packer, 1st b	2	1
Burns, p	4	0	Manly, 3d b	4	0
Total	27	9	Total	27	6

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
White Stockings	2	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	9
Stars	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	6

Umpire—Mr. HATFIELD, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.

The Sun office nine defeated the Press-room Excelsiors yesterday, at Hoboken, by a score of 45 to 21, in a full game. The World nine defeated the Letter Carriers' nine yesterday, at Hoboken, by a score of 50 to 15.

On Monday the Atlantics and Alphas play on the Capitoline Grounds, and on Tuesday the Stars play the Osceolas on the same grounds.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. NEW-YORK.

On Monday and Tuesday the above-named clubs will play the first of their annual series of matches this season, on the grounds at the foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. As these contests have always been the most interesting of the season, a fair crowd of cricketers are expected to be present. Play will be called at 11 A. M., dinner at 2 P. M., and stumps will be drawn at 6:30 P. M., each day. The following are the players appointed to take part in the match:

New-York—Eastwood, Greig, Higginson, Boote, Day, Bretnell, Lambert, Doyle, Higham, Jr., Byron, Cashman, Scott.

St. George—Norley, Carpenter, Cooper, Stead, Bance, Hatfield, Butterfield, Earnshaw, Fortune, Cross, Gisborne, Brown.

The Paris Diamond Robbery—Romance—Serious Charge Against New-York Custom-House Officials.

The latest phase connected with the robbery of the diamond jewelry and money from M. LOUIS HART, of No. 25 Rue Chateau de Ave, Paris, is the recovery of the stolen property by the owner in this City, after having been in search of it for several weeks. It will be remembered that the jewelry, valued at $16,000 or $18,000, together with the money, amounting to between 60,000 and 70,000 francs, were stolen from M. HART's residence at Paris in February or March last, by a young girl who was employed as a domestic by his wife. The thief was traced to London and other places, and was finally reported to have fled to this country on board of the steamer *Main*, from Havre, in company with an English Jew named RICHARD SWEET, otherwise J. W. Williams, who was represented to be her paramour. SWEET, or Williams, as he was called, was temporarily arrested on the arrival of the vessel at this port, on the 8th of April, on a charge of smuggling, and the jewelry which was found in his possession was seized by Custom-house officials. His companion was not molested at the time. In the meantime intelligence of the larceny in Paris had not been received here, and it was not until a subsequent date that it was communicated to Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul in this City, by cable dispatch, and by him referred to Col. WHITLEY, Chief of the United States Secret Service Division. The latter afterward recovered some of the valuables, besides what had previously been confiscated by the Custom-house authorities. About 50 francs were also secured by policemen. The bulk of the stolen money was found on SWEET by the United States authorities. The smuggler was convicted on an indictment brought against him before Judge NIXON at Newark, and was then sent to State Prison for two years. All the property which had been taken from him was also condemned at the same time. On the 9th of June, however, Mr. HART landed at this City in quest of his lost valuables and money. He saw Col. WHITLEY and gave an accurate and minute description of some of the articles of jewelry, which satisfied the latter that he was the owner of the property. On Tuesday last Mr. HART was successful in obtaining a decree of Court that the condemned diamonds belonged to him, and that they could not be considered smuggled goods. We are informed that after the decree was rendered, Inspector LEE, of the Custom-house, endeavored to obtain money from Mr. HART for services alleged to have been rendered by him in the recovery of the diamonds. Mr. HART contradicts the statement that some of Col. WHITLEY's assistants attempted to extort money and presents from him, and that they retained a costly coral brooch belonging to him. He states that he is under great indebtedness to them for the part which they took in the finding of the diamonds. Several of the stolen articles have already been returned to Mr. HART by Col. WHITLEY, and the remainder will be sent to Europe by the Custom-house officers, consigned to his address.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Vital Statistics for the past week show a very gratifying diminution in the number of deaths as compared with that of the preceding week, as will be seen by the following table: Still births, 37; births, 303; marriages, 209; deaths, 597.

Among the prominent departures by the Inman steamer *City of Brooklyn* yesterday were: Gov. William Mactavish, of the Hudson's Bay Territory; Major Holman, of Philadelphia; Rev. E. Mix, of New-Jersey; Rev. J. R. Wolfe, of San Francisco; Dr. Charles H. Aikdn, of Albany; Right Rev. John Staley, Bishop of Honolulu; Capt. Luwath, of New-York; Lieut. H. H. Edwards, R. N.; Lieut. W. H. Richards, R. N.

A man was caught by the Police, early yesterday morning, running naked through Dover-street toward the East River. It seems that he had been on a spree, and in a fit of *delirium tremens* had jumped out of a third story window, and started for the river to commit suicide. He was locked up in the Tombs.

The Committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club to make arrangements for the reception of the *Dauntless* and *Cambria*, on their arrival, held a meeting yesterday morning. Nothing definite was done, but a circular will probably be issued in a day or two to the members of the Club, giving such instructions as shall be then determined upon.

JAMES MCENTEE, of No. 77 Goerck-street, a cart-driver, was arraigned before Justice SCOTT, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for stabbing OWEN MCENTEE, of No. 75 Goerck-street, during a quarrel on Friday evening. He was held to answer at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000.

JOSEPH STARK was held yesterday in default of $500 bail on the charge of sending a threatening and begging letter to the wife of JOSEPH STRAUSS, of No. 431 West Twenty-second-street, accusing her husband of infidelity, pretending to be the victim, and writing under the name of Miss ANNIE STRANG. Mrs. STRAUSS showed the letter to her husband, who took proper measures to have the miscreant arrested while he was taking the answer from the Post-office. Upon being removed to the Tombs Alderman COMAN committed him for trial.

Capt. G. W. WILSON, the manager of the line of steam-boats running to Coney Island, has taken such measures as will add to the safety and pleasure of excursionists to this place of resort. At his request, policemen have been detailed for the piers at each end of the route, while special officers will act on the boats. Such other measures have also been taken by those in charge of the line as will effectually suppress any attempt at disorder.

Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest on the body of a child who was in the arms of MARY HUGHES when she was kicked down a flight of stairs, at No. 52 Sheriff-street, by THEOPHILUS VOLTT, on Tuesday last, and who is supposed to have died from the injuries received at that time.

An altercation occurred yesterday afternoon, on the Battery, between JULIA MCMAHON, JANE NOONAN and ELLEN DONAHUE, during which the last was beaten on the head by the others with a lager-beer glass and severely hurt. The three women were locked up in the New-street Police Station, where DONAHUE was properly cared for.

A quarrel occurred last evening at No. 46 Mott-street, between JACOB SHEMOUSKY, aged eight, and JOHN WARD, aged twelve, during which the latter stabbed the former in the breast, and severely injured him. WARD was locked up in the Sixth Ward Police Station, and will be taken to the Tombs today.

An unknown man, about twenty-two, fell overboard last evening from the boat *Morristown*, while coming into the slip at the foot of Barclay-street, and was drowned. He is said to be a workman in the button factory at Newark.

JOHN E. GOUGH, of No. 92 Henry-street, while jumping last evening from the front platform of car No. 132, Belt line, in South-street, had his foot crushed under the front wheel. He was taken to the hospital in the City Hall Park.

The office of the Water Registrar, for the collection of water rents, has been removed from the rotunda of the City Hall to No. 235 Broadway, upstairs.

BROOKLYN.

In the Surrogate's Court, before Hon. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, the wills of Mary Buck and Thomas W. Birdsall, both of the City of Brooklyn, have been proved during the past week. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Peter Gaynor, John Mehen, Agnes Marvin, Joseph T. Fuller, Maria Hodson, William Wege, Dorothea Hamm, James White, Charles W. Gibbs, Edward Dougherty, Joseph E. Palmer and Mary Appleton, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the estate of Mary Lymam were granted to Simon Dunne, of the City Brooklyn. Letters testamentary issued under the will of Maria Sendrum were revoked.

A colored man, named SAMUEL CLARK, was sent to the Penitentiary, yesterday morning, by Justice WALSH, for assaulting THOMAS C. TUNISON, proprietor of a favorite resort on the Coney Island Road. CLARK had been in plaintiff's employ for some time.

The Alcyon Boat-club, contrary to expectation, has refused to accept the challenge of the Nereid to row a race in eight-oar boats. This, it appears, they are compelled to do by the Constitution of the Club, which strictly prohibits all racing with other Clubs.

The following changes have been made in the Second District Assessors office: Clerk, Clarck Smith, vice Samuel Bowden; Assistant Assessor, B. J. Hathaway, vice E. H. Flavin; and John Rudd, vice Henry Dawson.

LONG ISLAND.

GEORGE PARCELLS was elected Recorder of the new "Long Island City," and as he was Justice of the Peace, it was thought, of course, that he would resign the latter office. It now turns out that PARCELLS wishes to hold both positions. It was regarded as somewhat strange that a man should resign a position paying $3,000 per year, to accept one with a salary of only $1,000. The Recorder tries only criminal matters, and the Justice of the Peace only civil, and the charter does not make a man holding one ineligible for the other office.

Drouth has seriously affected the crops on Long Island, although some places have escaped almos entirely. The weather has been favorable for curing and securing the hay crop, which is an uncommonly good one. Wheat and rye are looking fine, notwithstanding the dry weather. Oats have been badly injured, and will not yield half a crop. Potatoes, though the vines are still green, have been checked or retarded in growth. Corn is backward, and will be late.

The steam yacht *Duncan Seaman*, (new,) owned by Mr. ROSEVELT, of Oyster Bay, L. I., from Brooklyn, for Oyster Bay, while passing through Hell Gate collapsed a steam pipe, scalding the engineer and rendering the yacht unmanageable. While drifting in the current she was rescued by Mr. W. E. BROWN, ship-news collector of the Associated Press, who succeeded in towing her to Hallett's Cove, Astoria.

Early yesterday morning an entrance was made into the store of EDWIN MILLS, the Village Clerk of Astoria, by burglars, who pried open a window-shutter with a "jimmy." All the private papers of Mr. MILLS were overhauled, as well as the village papers. A large number of warrants, signed by the President of the Trustees, were inspected, but as they were all drawn to order, the burglars left them. Some chests of tea, lately purchased, were taken, and a large number of hams. Ten years ago, the store of Mr. MILLS was robbed in a similar manner, and the villains caught, tried, convicted, condemned and sent to Sing Sing for terms ranging from three to ten years. The last of the burglars is just out of prison, and is is thought perhaps the robbery Saturday morning had something to do with the release of this villain.

STATEN ISLAND.

The roughs of New-York are beginning to play their pranks on Staten Island. The place is full of burglars, and scarcely an hour passes that a complaint is not made to the Police. Some suspected parties have been arrested but for want of evidence they have been discharged. One, GEO. MERSEREAU, aged twenty was found in a yard yesterday morning, said he hailed from New-York, but the Judge was obliged to discharge him.

The island was densely crowded yesterday by members of the Jewish persuasion, who were on holiday. As usual in such events, there was quietness and order.

The Police Commissioners have taken possession of their new quarters at Port Richmond. The number of men allowed for County Police is now considered too small—so small, indeed, that not more than eleven can be put on patrol duty at night. These are the County Police who take the place of the "Metropolitan," but in view of the dangers that threaten the island, the different villages are about to organize special Police of their own.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The sales of lots at Huguenot Park, New-Rochelle, yesterday, by JAMES M. MILLER, of New-York, was not largely attended, but the bidding was quite spirited. Fifty-five lots were sold, at prices varying from $550 to $2,500, the latter price being paid for the homestead lot. The total amount realized from the sale was about $56,000. None of the last sold brought extravagant prices.

Justice WM. E. MEEKS, of Mount Vernon, yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Wm. Lindeman, John Trede, H. Kortlang, H. Stein, William Kock, P. Kenny, Val. Hinkelhein, William Trabaud, Fred. Kesler, Fred. Griess, James McGraff, Daniel Kain, U. Steuert, R. Lyon, J. Gagg, B. Hufnagel, George Van Pelt, Thomas J. Milton, Fred. A. Hines, Thomas Archer, Ed. Milton, Wm. Gooddell and Jacob Jaeger, on complaint of C. M. Goldberg, for an alleged libel contained in a card published by them, denouncing him for inhuman conduct toward his wife.

NEW-JERSEY.

CHARLES SHARP, a dangerous lunatic, escaped from the Almshouse in Newark yesterday morning, and caused great fright and excitement in the Twelfth Ward by rushing into houses, frighting females, &c. After smashing crockery and furniture to his heart's content, he wandered into a morocco factory in Church-street, and attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a large vat. He was fished out half dead, and Officer MILLER took him to the Station-house, where he now remains.

One of the Jersey City Police, yesterday, enforced a city ordinance by firing seven bullets at a fine Newfoundland dog, chained under a wagon in North First-street.

A weekly newspaper, called the *Item*, has commenced publication in Passaic. The publisher is Mr. ALFRED SPEER. The first number was issued yesterday.

DAVID KOLB, a saloon-keeper at the corner of Union-street and Bergen Line-avenue, Hoboken, has been missing since Tuesday last.

A Princeton druggist refuses to sell soda water to colored people.

Mr. JAMES CROOKS, of Paterson, has leased and fitted up large and commodious rooms on the corner of Main and Congress streets for a free library. The rooms were thrown open to the public for the first time last evening.

An inquest was begun, yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Newark, over the body of the boy named MORAN, from Bloomfield, who was killed at the target shooting at Baire's Brewery the day previous. After spending the day in examination of witnesses, they returned the following verdict, that he came to his death by a gun-shot wound he received from some person unknown, and that the jury censure Mr. BAIRE for renting the grounds for target practice.

Mrs. GRAHAM SINCLAIR had her pocket picked of $105 while crossing over on the Hoboken ferry-boat yesterday morning. It is said that the ferry-house on the Hoboken side is constantly infested with the light-fingered gentry.

The citizens and inhabitants of Vineland, N. J., will celebrate the ninth anniversary of the settlement of the town on the 8th of August. Vineland is claimed to be the model town of the State, if not of the United States.

On Thursday of last week PETER DALY, a laborer, living in Madison, N. J., after a week's heavy drinking went and laid down in an open lot. Several days after some neighbors found his body in the same place far advanced in decomposition and presenting a horrible appearance.

WILLIAM, alias "Sly" ODELL, living in Sandy Hill, N. J., has been arrested and held for examination on the charge of stealing calf-skins from freight cars on the Erie Railway, near Paterson. The skins belonged to one LEVI THORNE, who states that he has lost over $100 worth in that way during the last few days.

The ferry-houses and boats of the Hoboken Ferry Company, displayed flags yesterday at half-mast, on account of the funeral of the late WILLIAM A. PALMER, Ex-Superintendent of the Company. His remains were taken from his residence on Hudson-street, Hoboken, to Madison, N. S., for interment. He died on Thursday last.

A servant girl employed by Mr. J. W. HARRISON, of Jersey City, took advantage of the absence of her employer's family to abscond with about $300 worth of wearing apparel and other articles, yesterday. She had been in Mr. HARRISON's employ but a short time, and has not yet been arrested.

A young man residing on Orleans-street, Newark, recently married a handsome young lady, whose parents dwell in John-street, of the same city. A few weeks ago, the young wife went to visit some friends in the country. She and her husband parted affectionately, but on her return home she found he had sold all the furniture and left the house vacant, giving no reason for his conduct. The young lady's parents have taken her home and will investigate the matter.

RELIGIOUS GLEANING.

Bishop WHIPPLE has returned from Europe, but his health is still very feeble.

The leading Protestant churches of this City and Brooklyn have parted with their pastors for the Summer, after the annual fashion.

Sunday-school excursions are again becoming popular, in this vicinity, a larger number having occurred this season than for many years past.

A movement is on foot in some of the City churches to hold Sunday evening services at 6, instead of 8 o'clock, thus avoiding the heat of the gas-lights.

Over 5,000 young men have been furnished employment by the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago during the existence of that organization.

The ministers and churches of the Presbyterian faith in New-York City have been merged into one Presbytery, the churches in Brooklyn forming another, thus giving greater efficiency than under the old plan of subdivision.

The strawberry festivals of this year were comparatively a failure, many of them sinking money. Somebody has proposed raspberries as a substitute.

Sir FRANCIS CROSSLEY, who belongs to the famous English firm of carpet manufacturers—a firm that makes a million and a quarter of profits a year—has just given $110,000 to the London Missionary Society, and as much more for a fund for disabled pastors and their widows.

Dr. WILEY, of the *Ladies' Repository*, is considerably jaded by hard and incessant labor in his office, and if he can make satisfactory arrangements, will seek to recruit his wasted energies by a respite and trip abroad of a few weeks.

FREDERIC MARQUAND, of Southport, Conn., has given $50,000 to the New-York Union Theological Seminary, carrying the subscriptions to that institution beyond the $300,000 which were to be subscribed before the subscriptions were binding.

A writer in the *Evangelist* believes that there is a weak spot in the polity of the Congregational Church, which is exhibited in the tendency of its members toward Presbyterianism. He intimates that they do not grow as rapidly as either Baptists or Methodists.

The Bishop of Florida arrived in New-York a few days since. He has come North for the purpose of obtaining funds for the enlargement of St. Mary's Priory, Fernandina. This school is for the education of girls, and is in a very prosperous condition.

Dr. PRIME predicts that within the life of some now living there will be a union of all Evangelical Christians of New-York. The *Protestant Churchman* re-echoes warmly the belief, and Mr. BEECHER indorses it in the *Church Union*.

What is the matter with the Ohio Congregationalists? They are evidently not up with the times on the woman question, having recently, in one of their Conferences, denied admission to female delegates, by a vote of 88 to 65. They deserve to be well lectured, so they do, every man of them.

It is said that a certain prominent clergyman of this City has withdrawn from the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance on account of the exclusion from the Alliance by its doctrinal basis of such men as FRANCIS A. KING, of Baltimore, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bible Society.

A number of the progressive Israelites of Philadelphia, led by one Dr. HIRSCH, have opened their synagogue on the Christian Sabbath for the benefit of those Jews who cannot attend on the seventh day of the week. There is, however, no intention to transfer the Jewish day of rest to Sunday.

The Bishop of New-York has determined to call the Primary Meeting of the Federate Council, authorized by Canon VIII. of the last General Convention, a request to that effect having been joined in by the Bishops of Western New-York, Long Island, Albany, and Central New-York. He will issue the formal summons in due time, to assemble probably in St. John's Chapel, New-York, about the 26th of October. It is understood the Board of Missions will open its annual session on Sunday evening preceding, and be in session on Monday and Tuesday after.

The success of the Lay Delegation movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church of this country has inspired similar movements elsewhere. The French Methodist Conference has this question under consideration, and the official members of the Wesleyan Society in Belfast, Ireland, have sent to Conference a petition for the introduction of lay delegates.

The Wesleyan Conferences have recently discussed the matter of preachers' salaries, and the result is their improvement, in some degree. The opinion was almost unanimous that the minimum salaries of married men should be from £110 to £120, or from $550 to $600 per annum for married men, exclusive of rents, coals, taxes, and medical expenses. Of single men, the minimum salary to be $370.

The *Churchman*, of last week, says: "In reviewing the present English version, there is one slight alteration which may well be made; it is printing the pronouns referring to the Persons of the Trinity in capitals. This is in itself only a fitting mark of respect; but it will also help often to make the meaning clear. We give a single instance; 'And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself even as he is pure.' How much plainer the meaning if printed, 'even as He is pure.'"

A new organization has been started in England, called the "Free Church of England." It is modeled after the plan of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and claims to have for its special object a move against Romanism and Ritualism, which it regards as of very near kin.

Recently the Dean of Westminster preached in the Abbey from the word "Amen" (at the end of Revelations), which he described as a meaning "Steady and steadfast," "faithful and true." The meaning attached to it at Rome, adds the *Court Journal*, when the word "Amen" was echoed on all sides after the Pope's speech, was "Hear, hear!"

A pious swindler who assumes the name of "Rev. F. Whitcomb," is shown up by the Troy papers. He has duped many persons at Saratoga and elsewhere, it is said, by representing himself as the pastor of a church in Kansas, on leave of absence to recruit his health. When he needs money he pretends to have had his pocket picked and then solicits subscriptions, which he readily gets from credulous ones, so plausible is his manner and so parson-like his appearance. He sought to figure at the Round Lake camp-meeting, but was suspected and literally kicked from the grounds.

The good old Bishop of Manchester spoke plainly his mind regarding church fairs in England, a few days since. He said: "I have some little doubts about these bazaars. I don't know that I altogether like them; it seems to me a way of getting money that I wish could be avoided, and that some other way might be discovered. I know that the saleswomen who preside at these bazaars have certain bewitching ways and manners of vending their goods, and sometimes, perhaps, condescending to little artifices to make a reluctant purchaser think he is going to buy a very good thing. Honestly, I do not quite like bazaars."

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Lieut. Ezra Leonard is ordered to duty in the Navigation Department at the Boston Navy-yard.

Lieut.-Commander Charles D. Tracy is detached from the *Plymouth*, and ordered to the receiving-ship *Vandalia*.

Ensign R. R. Ingersoll is detached from the *Miantonomoh*, and ordered to the *Plymouth*.

Ensign Robert T. Jasper and Jefferson T. Moser are detached from the *Nipsic* and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer William R. Laise is detached from the *Franklin* and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Pay-master Henry Gerrard is detached from the *Bibb* and ordered to settle accounts.

First Assistant Engineer William S. Smith is detached from the *Nipsic* and placed on sick leave.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 9—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W	Showery	73
Halifax	S. W	Cloudy	70
Portland	E. N. E	Clear	70
Boston	N. W	Clear	70
New-York	W. N. W	Clear	72
Philadelphia	N	Clear	73
Wilmington	N. W	Clear	74
Washington	N. W	Clear	68
Fortress Monroe	N. W	Clear	72
Richmond	N	Clear	82
Charleston		Clear	82
Savannah	N. N. E	Clear	81
Augusta	N. W	Clear	80
Oswego	W	Clear	69
Buffalo	S. W	Clear	75
Pittsburg	S. W	Clear	68
Chicago	S. W	Clear	70
Louisville	S. W	Clear	86
Mobile	N. W	Clear	82
New-Orleans	N	Clear	84
Key West	—	Cloudy	82
Havana	S. E	Clear	84

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 9—*In steam-ship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.*—W. S. Gurnee, Count Mitkiewictz, Baron and Baroness Henry Arnous de Riviere, Miss Clare and Master Henry de Riviere and servant, Mr. Duchesne, Consul of France at Pekin, China; Mr. Doszan, Consul-General of France at Montevideo; Capt. F. R. Baby, agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Hon. Geo. W. Warren, J. G. Torrilhon, Miss Georgiana A. Torrilhon, Miss Julia L. Torrilhon, Miss M. V. Torrilhon, Harry Palmiery, Mme. Houdiot, R. Acosta, Miss Hawthorne, Antonio Diez, Mrs. C. C. Cambreleng, Miss Ludlow, Miss M. A. Hernandez, Miss Y. Hernandez, Chas. Rogers, W. F. Roelsfson, Miss Inez Rivero, Mr. and Mrs. F. Latasa, 2 children and servant, Mr. Maccarthy, H. W. Hellman, T. C. T. Buckley, W. S. Hatch, B. R. McAlpine, Judge P. H. Morgan, Mr. Hutchins, Antonio and Louis Milan, Vincent Vyoroux, R. M. Green, Miss Julia Seitti, Miss J. Nathien, A. Giraud, J. Caro, John Rochi, E. B. Curtis, E. M. Barnes, Alex. Leclos, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ventura, Alex. Ventura, Master Lorenzo Ventura, Miss Emily Ventura, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Parsons, Richard Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Arias Serrano, 5 children and servant, Mr. Egerton, Mrs. L. H. Perkins and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Milton M. Saunders, F. K. Leavitt, Miss Charlotte Fellows, Mr. Albert, Mr. Ledue, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, Mr. and Miss Moore, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Cenas, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Rubio and child, J. M. Rubio and wife and 2 servants, Messrs. F. and G. Rubio, Dr. Legrave, Misses C. and M. Rubio, Misses D. and E. Figuerval, Misses E. and A. Rubio, Misses C. and E. Rubio, J. R. Rich, Mrs. L. Wolcott, Miss J. A. Marr, W. H. Howard, Wm. Happleton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Von Schrader and 4 children, Miss Von Schrader, Mrs. John C. Fall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Argues, Mr. and Mrs. P. Fossas, Mr. and Mrs. Taboada and servant, Turner Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Bailey, Mrs. Geo. Fair, W. Fair, Lewis and Lawrence Curtis, Henry and M. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Desalazar, Miss Desalazar, L. M. Sargent, Mrs. Legrand, Mrs. M. J. Coston, E. Bridley, Jr., Mrs. C. V. Bradley, Mr. Simonn, R. W. Swain, F. F. Desola, Mr. Haas, Mrs. Estelle Preverd, Rev. F. Burlando, Mother Euphemia and Sister Mary, A. M. Schlesinger, E. Mendes, E. Tannerel, C. A. Ravaux, Alphonse Derouin, J. Gottechs, Mr. and Mrs. De Poorter, Mr. and Mrs. Dumard, Miss M. Graw, N. Boudet, Mr. Le Conte, F. Miguot, E. A. Monenue, Mr. Bourgward, Mr. Querin, Miss Heloise, Joseph Menchini, Miss Menchini, V. Barion, Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Jules J. Stouvenel, Chas. Morrel, Chas. Neilly, Rev. — Cote, Mr. and Mrs. Duprix, Miss A. Lasement, Chas. E. Wild, L. Fosset, Mr. Larquise, E. Larquise, Alfred Bishop, Mrs. Holbrook, Miss Hanek, Mme. Larquise, servant of Mr. Serrano, Miss A. Mavon, W. A. Bickford, Jr., H. Hume, A. W. Short, Mr. Puhl, Mr. and Mrs. Michel. N. Smith, Rev. Louis M. E. Perrard, Dr. A. Thirry, Brother James, John Buhler, J. B. Magnard, Jos. Ferrand, Alex. Angelin, M. Aubry, Mr. De Colot, J. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Spring, Mrs. M. M. Provot and child, Mme. Tannessey, Miss Eugeno Vorce, Mons. M. Sigrest, G. Sigrest, Miss Sigrest, Mr. and Mrs. Camus and infant, Miss Harriet Camus, Miss Hortence Camus, Mrs. F. Deloche Lyons, Miss Laville Mariame, Mrs. L. Gusgan, Mr. Borrivant, Mrs. D. Joseph, F. Renault, Mr. Routler, Chas. Frey, Mr. Martin, Jos. Scherrer, Masters Joseph Emile and August Scherrer, Mrs. Ame Brouches, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison.

JULY 9—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Bannatyne and 2 children, Gov. McTavish, wife and 4 children, C. C. Abel and wife, R. J. Hughes, P. McDonald, B. Dunnery and sister, John Ryan and wife, Richard Roberts, R. Evans, Thomas B. Somers, George Brett, T. J. Stewart, Charles Clark, Mr. Atkinson, M. Gernon and wife, Major George F. Holman, wife and 3 children and nurse, Peter Delacey, Mr. Milligan, John Wyeth, Wm. M. Gibson, William Leigh, David Carlyle, Richard H. Ewart, Wm. Brandreth and wife, Henry Spellisey, E. Harman, S. Jones, Rev. E. Mix, John C. Bailey, George Lindsay, Thomas Bayes, Rev. J. R. Wolf, wife and 4 children, Mrs. J. W. Rabley, Miss M. J. Rowley, Isaac Lamb, C. F. Daniels, James Kirker and wife, Tattow Jackson, wife, child and servant, A. R. Duane, Miss Jenkinson, A. Fivey, Alfred Filby, George N. Corson, J. C. Whitehouse, Dr. Gould, wife, child and infant, Henry King, wife, child and infant, William Bradwood and wife, R. M. Cannon and wife, Miss Gascoyne, E. C. Rochester, T. M. Travers, Mr. Carrol, Mr. Goodall, John Cole, Dr. Charles A. Aiken, G. G. Brown, Miss Martin, Miss E. H. Clark, Miss Phebe Newton, Mrs. Clark, Mr. Aitken, Henry S. McMurdie, Don Juan Ceceres de Leon, S. Muhle, Mr. C. H. Morris and wife, Right Rev. John Staley, (Lord Bishop of Honolulu,) wife and three children, Punning Boads, Senor Jose Valmamea, L. B. Fourar, J. A. Piedro, Miss Elizabeth Mazly, Miss Kate Cullen, Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Annie Marks, Capt. Lindt and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ames, Thomas Betton, Thomas Bell, John Smith, J. H. Ashbridge, Joaquim Sigaava, John Reynolds, Lieut. H. H. Edward, Lieut. W. H. Richards, M. H. Warrington and children, C. H. King, G. T. Payne.

JULY 9—*In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.*—Miss A. Kaufman, Miss H. Kaufman, Miss L. Kaufman, Miss K. F. Bryne, Miss Atkinson, W. Turner, J. Ganaad, M. McCormick, W. B. Cavanagh, A. Shaw, Miss S. L. Haymus, A. Hyamus, R. Webber, M. Heaphy, Master McAdam, Master H. McAdam, W. Smith, J. C. Rowe, Wm. Halliday, Miss Parey, Wm. McAdams, Miss Buckley, Mrs. T. Wilbraham, Mrs. A. Wilbraham, J. Williams, W. Kaufman, J. E. Powers, L. C. Kiernan, Master E. Leon, Miss Janes, Rev. Dr. Ridgaway, Mr. and Mrs. James Martin, Miss L. Martin, Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. E. Addison, Mrs. W. Turner and child, Geo. Marriott, R. F. Saunders, Mr. Hale, Mrs. L. Hyamus and child, Master H. Hyamus, Mr. Atkinson, Miss N. W. McAdam, Master W. McAdam, Master A. McAdam, Mrs. W. Smith, J. C. Rowe, Wm. Halliday, J. Gilbert, Miss Hardy, J. Wilbraham, Miss M. Wilbraham, master and child, R. Bryne, C. L. Hathaway, Mrs. C. L. Hathaway, Wm. Boyd, Master E. Leon, Capt. Goods, Mrs. Dr. Ridgaway.

JULY 9.—*In steam-ship Europa, for Liverpool*—Thomas Kelly, John Kelly, Charles A. Denison, M. Denison, William Walker, Samuel Walker, Miss Jane Walker, Miss Maggie Walker, Miss Maria Walker, Miss Lizzie Walker, Wallace Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, R. J. Hunko, Capt. James McCord, Peter Lowe, John Crosbie, George N. Carson, James W. Hunter, George Waterhouse, John Waterhouse, Miss Ida C. Sommerville, John A. Sommerville, C. Walkley, Benj. Bell, Mrs. Nicholson, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. C. Ross, Miss B. Boutelle, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Miss V. Morrison, Mrs. M. Jeffery, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Atkinson, P. Gannar, Mrs. Cannon, Jas. L. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Janet McAdam, Miss Jeannie B. McAdam, Jas. Allen, Mr. Burton, Thomas Ferguson, Robert Jamieson, Capt. Mackenzie, Robt. Morrison, John Arbuckle, Mrs. Arbuckle, Miss M. Arbuckle, Charles Munro, C. W. Sweeney, Miss S. E. Sweeney, Wm. R. Williams, Mr. Ross, Mrs. Ross, G. S. Burton, Mr. Baxton, Capt. M. Dupuy and Mme. Dupuy, Edward Hudspith, Jas. McBeth, Jno. McBeth, R. W. Hamilton, Miss Mac Donald, R. Williams, Angus Mac Donald, William Nicoll, Geo. Simpson, Jas. Cromie, Mrs. Margaret Knee and child, Father H. P. Gallagher, Mr. Black, Miss Lizzie Black, Miss Letilia Fair, Miss B. T. Kenneary, Miss Kate Kenneary, Miss Kate Stoneman.

JULY 9—*In steam-ship Caledonia, for Bristol.*—Capt. A. Sengston, Elon A. Cande, A. H. Keese, Andrew Moore, Wm. Pyne, Miss A. Nichols, Theo. F. Bryant, A. Nicholas, wife and three children, Chas. T. Bell.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Thos. M. Conner, W. A. Wiley, W. H. Mills, Francis Agramonte, N. Dixon, J. S. Hutton, wife and child, Miss Hutton, S. W. Babbit, P. J. Ryan, Rebecca Stein, Miss J. Stein, Miss F. Strack, C. W. Harold and child, Geo. Seitz, Alonzo Spencer, Julius Strack, Mrs. M. Heggy, Henry Darcy, Louis Gerger, R. Tompkins, W. H. Fish, I. M. Dupree, Jas. H. Ryan, T. S. Sumner, A. Proessel.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Mississippi, from New-Orleans—Rev. Dr. Wayne, Geo. J. Maitingly, Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Collie and wife, S. J. Lovewell, Mrs. V. S. Campbell, Mrs. S. P. McKnight, two children and nurse; Mrs. J. A. Sample, M. L. Lawrence, Paul Vigo, J. D. Hawtwell, Mrs. W. P. Beckett, Mrs. Gardner, S. D. Stockman, wife, child and nurse, A. Lamotte, E. Heus, wife, child and nurse, Miss Nettie M. Lovewell, Mrs. L. Demott and servant, Mrs. R. Pitkins and servant, Miss S. Pitkins, Miss Nellie Pitkins, Mrs. H. Daspit, Mrs. L. A. Brown and 2 children, D. L. Frank, wife and two children, Mrs. Violet Lucas, M. J. Cristie, Mrs. N. Smith, T. Robinson, James Creltin, Mr. Van Winkle, wife and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:37 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon sets....2:28
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..5:10 | Gov. Island.5:59 | Hell Gate....7:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Helvetia, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Caledonia, (Br.,) Overton, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Europa, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; United States, Blanchard, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., J. Lorillard; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia; De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterndorp, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Pereire, (Fr.,) Denaire, Havre, &c., George Mackenzie; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Hereford, (Br.,) Gardner, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Berthe Roed, (Norw.,) Roed, Trieste, Funch, Edy & Co.; Norn, (Br.,) Fostor, Picton, NS., D. McCauley.

Brigs Goffriedo, (Ital.,) Balsamo, Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Two Brothers, (Br.,) Weaver, Corfu, H. Baetier; Guisborough, (Br.,) Potter, Exeter, Eng., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; H. M. Rowley, Rowley, Malaga, A. Abbott; Union Star, (Br.,) Merriam, St. Johns, NF., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Harry Virden, Collins, Philadelphia, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; J. A. Pierce, (Br.,) Kent, London, Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Sardonyx, (Br.,) Banks, Harbor Grace, R. P. Currie; J. K. Howard, (Br.,) Howard, St. Johns, NB., Heney & Parker; Adolph Hugel, Breel, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; A. L. Fitch, Yates, Boston; Red Jacket, Averill, Boston; Billy Butts, (Br.,) Springer, Kingston, B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Mary A. Witham, Partridge, Falmouth, Ja., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Roque Allayo, (Span.,) Vallehndat, Baracoa, J. & T. Pearsall; Malanta, (Br.,) McBurnie, Windsor, NS., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Rebecca M. Atwood, Raymond, Harwichport, B. J. Cread & Co.; T. G. Russell, Clark, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Nellie, Anderson, Boston.

Bessa Coleman, Reno, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hermann, (N. G.) Richmann, Bremen, June 26, via Southampton 28th with mdse. and 447 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. June 30, lat. 49 22 lon. 15 50, passed a British ship bound west, showing fourth pennant, Nos. 15 48; same day, lat. 49 26 lon. 14 40 passed steam-ship Cimbria, hence for Hamburg; July 3, lat. 47 34 lon. 37 14 passed bark Everhard, Dellius, (N. G.) from Bremen for New-York; same day, lat. 46 [illegible] 37 22 passed ship Johanna, (N. G.,) from Newport E. for New-York; lat. 45 38 lon. 47 53 saw a large iceberg.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, New-Orleans July 2 and the Bar 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Bark Marino Cilento, (Ital.,) Lauro, Cardiff 46 ds., with railroad-iron to order—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; July 4, lat. 33 20, lon. 54, passed through Torrid Zone bound S.

Brig St. Joseph, (of Quebec,) Bernier, Seville 39 ds., with corkwood, &c., to Gonez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to B. F. Small & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Cyclone, (of Boston,) Nevens, Cardenas June 26, with molasses to Wylie, Knevals & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Colorado, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Spongle, Fajardo, P. R., 16 ds. with molasses to J. L. Becerra—vessel to Geo. F. Phillips & Collins.

Schr. Edwin Reed, Howes, Richmond, Me., 7 ds., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Depew, Richmond, Va., 4 ds., with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. John Walker, Davis, Georgetown, D. C., for Newark.

Schr. Agnes, (Br.,) Spencer, Nevis 17 ds., with salt to Chas. M. C. Burton. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Maracaibo, Henly, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. J. B. Smith, Williams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. C. S. Rogers, Pettengall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Althea Franklin, Chapman, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Ontario, Barbour, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Bridgeport, for Rondout.

Schr. R. H. Huntley, Bentley, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Derby, Conn.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Buell, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Laura S. Hatch, Hill, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Weber, Elizabethport, for Newcastle.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Morrill, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Express, Rowe, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Arcturus, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. W. C. Atwater, Martin, Alexandria.

Schr. Julius Webb, Cramer, Virginia.

Schr. Mary Frances, Gaston, Virginia.

Schr. Mary E. Compton, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Orion, Coborn, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Fannie Hazzard, Miner, New-Bedford.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. Congress, York, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. St. James, Keef, Baltimore, for Taunton.

Schr. Frances, Burrell, French River.

Schr. S. C. Colyer, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. H. Hammond, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Earl, Fitch, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. Sandy Point, Kennedy, Norwalk.

Schr. D. W. Powers, Crosby, Hartford.

Schr. Romeo, Higgins, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. T. Benedict, Crockett, Black Rock.

Schr. H. S. Billings, Billings, New-Haven.

Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packer, New-London.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie Raul, Allen, Boston.

Schr. Joseph Skinner, Brookhaven.

Schr. Nausett, Hall, Newport.

Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Belfast for Rondout.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Pereire, for Havre; Europa, for Glasgow; City of Brooklyn and Helvetia, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Bristol; United States, De Soto and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Wm. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Richmond. Barks Alexander, for Marseilles; Simeda, for Gibraltar; Warren Ordway, for Bordeaux; T. K. Weldon, for Cardenas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 9.—Arr. barks Daniel Webster, from Mentone; Glendale, from Arroyo; Delah, from Sagua; Alexandrina, from Cienfuegos. Spoken, July 2, lat. 42 36, lon. 55 50, bark Albina, from Havre for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—Arr. brig Tangier, from Norfolk. Sld. steamers Champion, for New-York; Maryland, for Baltimore, and City Point, for New-York.

EASTPORT, Me., July 9.—A ship, it is reported, from Searsport, of about 1,100 tons, bound to St. John, went ashore at Cutler during a fog last night and has gone to pieces.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 9.—The pilot-boat, Coquette reports—Passed up for Baltimore, Georgia, from Havana; brig Nazarene, West Indies. Passed out—Bark Pepila, Richmond for Rio Grande; schooner Willie, for Matanzas.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 7.—Arr. Brig Alice Starrett, Rondout for Salem; schrs. Adeline Hamlin, Hoboken, Boston; Malabar, Newburg, do.; Plymouth Rock, New-York, do.; Harriet Fuller, do., for Portland; Julia & Martha, Hoboken, Salem; S. & B. Small, Elizabethport, do.; Madagascar, South Amboy, do.; Flora King, Port Johnson, do.; Ned Sumpter, Hoboken, Salisbury; Ada Louisa, (Br.,) New-Haven, St. John, N. B.; J. B. Marshall, James River for Kennebunk; Snow Bird, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., Fall River; [illegible] New-York; D. Davidson, for Philadelphia; Althea, Boston, do.; Addie M. Bird, Vinalhaven, do.; [illegible] Tillie, New-York, Halifax; brigs Eva H. Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Belle, Continental, (Br.,) New-York, Glace Bay; Lizzie Miller, Bath, New-York; Isabella Jewett, Rondout, Boston; schrs. I. S. & J. C. Adams, for Boston; C. W. Locke, Philadelphia, do.; Ambassador, Justine, Nightingale, Amelia, Emma L. Gregory, and Wm. Rice, Rondout, do.; W. P. Richie, Julia, Ellen Perkins, and Abbie Ingalls, Hoboken, do.; Hattie, Newburg, do.; Harmon Curtis, Valhalla, Eta, Nero, Hiram W. Michel, Elizabethport, do.; Sylvia, Portsmouth; Eva May, Hoboken, do.; H. W. Benedict, Rockland, for Georgia, do. Salisbury; Forrest City, do., Portland; Woodbridge, N. J., do.; Lacon and Knight, Hoboken, Salem; F. F. Hall, Newburg, do.; C. Norwood, Elizabeth, do.; Francis Arthemus, do., Boston; Cyprus, South Amboy, do.; Julia Baker, do., Bath; Harbinger, New-York, Belfast; Edward King, Port Johnson, do.; R. J. Lindsey, New-York, Bucksport; Veto, do., do.; Lake, do., Newburyport; Addie L. Cutler, Philadelphia, do.; Jona, Mystic, Bangor; E. Harwood, New-York, do.; Mary Clark, do., Camden; Fanny Barney, do., Ipswich; Pinta, do., Portsmouth; Union, Rondout, do.; George Kilburn, Newburg, do.; E. A. Conklin, do., Newburyport; Nettie Cushing, Baltimore, Danversport; T. B. Harris, (Br.,) New-Haven, St. John, N. B.; and E. Corson, Boston, Philadelphia; Ella M. Pennell, do., Georgetown, D. C.; Castilian, Elizabethport, do.; Walter Scott, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for Providence; Nathan Clifford, Lubec, for Providence; Miller, Bath, do.; Nettie, [illegible], do.; Islands Belle, Eastport, do.; A. H. Leaming, Hallowell, Philadelphia; Percy, St. John, N. B., do.; Allie, Boston, for New-York; Crosby, do.; S. W. Woodbury, Bangor, Norwalk.

Sld. schrs. Snow-bird, (Br.,) Georgia Todd, Ned Sumpter.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Sld. bark Northumbria, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 9.—Arr. brig Alston, from New-York.

Cld., schrs. A. H. Cain, for Philadelphia; Geo. E. Smoot, for Troy, N. Y.; steam-ships Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; San Jacinto, for New-York, and Oriental, for Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 9.—Cld. steamers Regulator and Rebecca Clyde, for New-York; Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

July 5, lat. 40 28, lon. 63, passed bark Atlantic, (of Pictou,) bound E.

July 6, lat. 40 25, lon. 69 54, passed bark Tatay, (of Portland,) from Boston for New-York.

June 29, in the Straits of Florida, spoke bark Desiah, from Sagua for New-York.

July 1, lat. 30 20, lon. 79 25, spoke ship Lisbon, (of Bath,) from New-Orleans to Havre.

Foreign Ports.

At Fayardo, P. R., June 22, brig Winogene, (Br.,) for New-York, in 7 ds.; schr. Caroline A. Farnsworth, for do., 10 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arr. July 8, at 10 P. M., steam-ship Cuba, from New-York, for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The steam-ship China, of the Cunard line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening.

GRAND EXCURSION
TO
LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE UNION STEAM-BOAT COMPANY will send their favorite steamer ARCTIC, Capt. J. E. TURNER, leaving Buffalo July 20, Cleveland July 21, and Detroit July 22, on a Grand Excursion around Lake Superior, visiting every point of interest on that celebrated and attractive Lake. The trip will occupy twenty-four days. Prominent among the points and attractions on the route are the following:

Lake Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Detroit River, Lake St. Clair and River, Sarnia, Lake Huron, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Mary's River and Rapids, Lake Superior, Neepigon River, (four days for trout-fishing,) Isle Royal, Fort Williams, (one day to visit British camp, the Hudson's Bay station and the famous Amethyst vein,) Duluth, Superior City, Bayfield, La Pointe, Portage Lake, Copper Harbor, Eagle Harbor, Marquette, (iron mountains,) Grand Island, the Pictured Rocks, Sault Ste. Marie, Pins, and Detour.

A good band of music will accompany the excursion. An experienced physician will be on board the entire trip.

The cost to the excursionists will be less per day than board at a first class city hotel, while the table and accommodations will be equal to the best.

As only one hundred and twenty passengers can be taken, application for them should be made early.

The public are assured that this is the most delightful water trip on the American Continent.

For passage, apply to
R. L. WILLIAMS, Agent,
No. 297 Broadway, New-York.
S. D. CALDWELL, General Manager,
No. 5 Ohio-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.